THE

European Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER, 1807.

[Embellished with, 1. A Portrait of the late Rev. John Jortin. And, 2. A View of Mont Guet, in the Island of Guernsey.]

CONTAINING,

	Page
Account of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. John Jortin, Archdeacon of London, Rector of St. Dunstan in the East, and Vicar of Kensington	163
Vestiges, collected and recollected, by Joseph Moser, Esq. No. LXI.	169
The Hypochondriac; or, The Doctor and Patient. Second Visit	178
The Melange. No. IV.	179
Notice of an Omission in the Fourth Volume of Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum	180
Observations on marking Linen, &c.	181
Journal of a Voyage from the West Indies, &c. to London [Continued]	182
A View of the Population of Paris	187
Poverty: an Essay	188
Character of Mr. Fox	189
Some Account of the late Major Trotter	191
An Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament, for the suppressing of Publike Stage-Playes throughout the Kingdome, during these Calamitous Times (1642)	192
London Review.	
Johnson's Oriental Voyager; or, Descriptive Sketches and cursory Remarks, on a Voyage to India and China, in his Majesty's Ship Caroline, performed in the Years 1803-4-5-6	193
Savage's Account of New Zealand	197
Smith's Antiquities of Westminster [Continued]	199
Lord Woodhouselee's Memoirs of the Hon. Henry Home, of Kames [Continued]	203
Description of Mont Guet, in the Island of Guernsey	209
Theatrical Journal;—including, Notice of Music Mad—Characters of several new Performers—Opening of Covent Garden and Drury-lane Theatres—Closing of the Haymarket Theatre—Prologue and Epilogue to Errors Excepted	ib.
Poetry;—including, Reflections in a Summer House—Prayer for the British People—Sonnet to Evening, &c.	211
Journal of the Proceedings of the First Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland	213
Report of the College of Physicians of London on Vaccination [Concluded]	221
Intelligence from the London Gazette	225
Foreign Intelligence	237
Domestic Intelligence	238
Marriages	241
Monthly Obituary	242
Monthly State of Commerce.	
Variations of Barometer and Thermometer.	
Price of Stocks.	

London:

Printed by J. Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street,

FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, Cornhill.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. Thornhill, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. Bishop, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. Smith, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. Guy, at the East India House.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The inquiries of E. G. respecting the *classical promise* of Mr. WROUGHTON at the close of the last season, it is totally out of our power to answer. Whether the effusions of antiquity are to furnish subjects for the DRURY-LANE DRAMA, or the managers are to draw BILLS, payable *at sight*, upon the great FATHERS of the ENGLISH STAGE, it is impossible for us to prognosticate. All that we know of the matter is, that the said managers seem to have made a *good beginning*, and that, the trite proverb declares, is always indicative of a good ending.

The CONJECTURES (No. I.) of our "Constant Reader" shall be inserted in our next.

The life of PEVROSE, if possible.

ZEMIRA; OR, THE FISHERMAN OF DELHI, an ORIENTAL TALE, by J. Moser, Esq. in our next.

An additional scene to the farce of THE UPHOLSTERER, by J. Moser, Esq. in our next.

Essays, historical, literary, and moral, No. XVII. in our next.

Mr. Bowles's pamphlet shall be reviewed in our next.

The length of the AMERICAN WERTER will, we fear, be a most formidable obstacle to its insertion: it is, however, under consideration.

The *Jeu d'Esprit*, in our next.

POSTHUMUS, in our next.

Amoroso is something too WARM; and

The Misconception rather too *unsavoury* for our purpose: the latter *smells*—but not of the *Lamp*.

The favours of T. ENORT, and others, are received, and shall be attended to.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from September 12 to September 19.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Essex	71	4	45	0	40	4	29	3	50	0
Kent	68	0	47	0	41	9	32	6	50	5
Sussex	68	4	00	0	00	0	34	10	50	0
Suffolk	61	0	46	0	36	4	27	6	43	10
Cambridge	62	2	44	10	00	0	24	9	00	0
Norfolk	62	10	43	0	35	3	30	0	00	0
Lincoln	69	11	49	0	44	1	26	10	54	9
York	71	5	00	0	35	10	27	0	57	2
Durham	74	8	00	0	42	8	31	4	00	0
Northumb.	66	8	50	0	38	0	29	2	00	0
Cumberland	77	11	59	9	42	0	32	6	00	0
Westmorl.	84	6	61	4	58	4	30	8	00	0
Lancaster	74	2	00	0	43	7	28	4	47	4
Chester	70	9	00	0	00	0	26	6	00	0
Gloucester	71	8	00	0	34	2	32	10	00	0
Somerset	75	0	00	0	31	4	25	0	52	6
Monmouth	70	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	76	8	00	0	33	7	27	1	00	0
Cornwall	80	6	00	0	38	9	22	8	00	0
Dorset	75	7	00	0	36	0	32	0	52	0
Hants	71	4	00	0	39	8	32	5	49	6

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
Middlesex	72	1	43	10	39	10	34	6	55	9
Surrey	75	0	46	0	40	4	33	4	52	6
Hertford	68	4	44	5	40	3	27	2	43	6
Bedford	69	2	49	6	39	3	28	6	48	7
Huntingdon	65	6	00	0	40	6	26	4	45	6
Northampt.	64	8	45	0	35	6	28	6	46	0
Rutland	74	0	00	0	42	0	00	0	58	0
Leicester	68	0	43	2	40	7	29	2	49	11
Nottingham	76	10	46	0	45	0	32	2	49	6
Derby	79	0	00	0	00	0	30	6	56	8
Stafford	72	1	00	0	41	8	29	0	56	5
Salop	69	5	48	10	00	0	31	8	00	0
Hereford	66	1	44	8	33	0	30	4	49	0
Worcester	70	1	43	10	37	4	36	6	51	7
Warwick	71	8	56	0	40	0	33	7	54	6
Wilts	69	4	00	0	38	0	34	8	58	6
Berks	72	9	48	6	37	9	33	6	53	6
Oxford	71	0	00	0	34	9	31	6	49	4
Bucks	68	10	00	0	41	0	31	9	49	10

WALES.

N. Wales	75	8	00	0	38	0	21	8	00	0
S. Wales	76	6	00	0	33	10	18	5	00	0

European Magazine.

Engraved by Bailey & Cº from an Original Picture

John Sorlin D.D.

Archdeacon of London &c.

Published by J. Asperne at the Bible Crown & Constitution Cornhill 1 Oct. 1807

THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1807.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE LATE REV. JOHN JORTIN,

ARCHDEACON OF LONDON, RECTOR OF ST. DUNSTAN IN THE EAST, AND VICAR OF KENSINGTON.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

IT has been observed, that it is but seldom that the life of a literary man is sufficiently diversified to afford to the biographer many materials. Ardently devoted to his pursuits, secluded in some degree from the world, his existence is, generally speaking, subject to fewer vicissitudes than those which mark the mortal progress of persons belonging to the more active professions, and give an interest to the historic page.

"Allow him but his plaything of a pen,
He ne'er cabals, or plots like other men."

This observation, though more particularly adapted to those who diverge into the flowery paths of poetry, may, with little exaggeration, be extended to scholars in general, and is peculiarly applicable to the subject of this short account: not that his pen could ever with propriety be termed a *play-thing*, but because he seems, both mentally and professionally, to have abstracted himself from the domestic squabbles and political contentions of his times, and, assuming a much more dignified character, to have employed his whole life in researches, in every instance beneficial to mankind, and therefore worthy of his piety and his genius.

In contemplating the portrait of Dr. Jortin, which embellishes this magazine, a pleasing sensation arises, which carries reflection back to the era of his father, and introduces into our minds a kind of patriotic pride and national exultation, that the exalted benevolence of our ancestors should now stand on record, rewarded, in the genius and the gratitude of those whom it once so piously and so nobly protected.

The narrow, the bigotted, we might almost say the insane policy of Louis XIV. which in the revocation of the edict of Nantz disseminated the arts and literature of France over many parts of Europe, and drove from their native land the most ingenious and industrious part of his subjects, was, as the event has proved, beneficial to this kingdom.

Many of them sought an asylum in England, which they properly considered as the last retreat both of religious and political liberty. Among these Renatus Jortin, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, came, when a very young man, with his father, about the year 1685.

Soon after he had found a settlement in this country, he married Martha, the daughter of the Rev. Daniel Rogers, of Haversham, Buckinghamshire.

Mr. Renatus Jortin, whose ancestors must have been in situations of considerable importance in France, was appointed one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to King William. He was afterward secretary to three admirals, viz. to Admiral Russel, Sir George Rooke, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with whom he perished in the unfortunate shipwreck of the Association man of war, which, with several others of his fleet, struck upon the rocks of Scilly in the night of the 22d of October, 1707.

John Jortin was born in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, October 23, 1698; therefore at the death of his father he must

have been nine years of age. After this melancholy event, Mrs. Jortin removed into the neighbourhood of the Charterhouse, in order to be near her son during his education in that excellent seminary. This, with respect to the classics, he had completed at the age of fifteen years; after which he perfected himself at home in the French language, which he spoke very correctly, writing, and arithmetic.

On the 16th of May, 1715, he was admitted pensioner of Jesus College, Cambridge. Here that taste for classical literature, for which he became afterwards so celebrated, began to unfold. Through the medium of *Jeffries*, a bookseller, Dr. Thirlby, who was tutor to young Jortin, recommended him, while yet an undergraduate, to translate some of Eustathius's notes on Homer for Mr. Pope. It appears from Mr. Jortin's own manuscript, that he *dared* to insert some remarks on a passage where he thought Mr. P. had made a mistake in his conception of the meaning of his original. This was scarcely to be endured by the poet; for though the passage was altered, the critic was neglected.

In January, 1719, Mr. Jortin was admitted bachelor of arts; and in October, 1721, elected fellow of Jesus College. Soon after he took the degree of master of arts; and in the two following years, acted as moderator at the disputations, and as taxor.

He published in the year 1722, in a thin quarto, with a Latin preface, a few Latin poems, which had merit enough to occasion their favourable reception, and success sufficient to carry them through several editions.

Mr. Jortin was ordained deacon by the learned Dr. Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, September 22, 1723; he received priest's orders from Dr. Green, Bishop of Ely, June 24, 1724; and on the 20th of January, 1727, was presented, by the master and fellows of Jesus College, to the vicarage of Swavesey, near Cambridge.

In the year 1728, he married Anne, the daughter of Mr. Chibnall, of Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire; and about three years after resigned his vicarage of Swavesey. The motive that induced this resignation does not appear, but it most probably proceeded from his desire to settle in the metropolis, to which we shall see hereafter he was always extremely attached. His first preferment, or, rather, his first occupation in town, was that of reader and preacher at a chapel in New-street, near Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, belonging to the parish of St. Giles in the Fields.

Soon after his removal to London, Mr. Jortin published four sermons "on the Truth of the Christian Religion;" the substance of which he afterward incorporated with his "Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History," and his other works. In the years 1731 and 1732, he, in conjunction with some literary friends,* published miscellaneous observations upon authors ancient and modern, in a series of sixpenny numbers, making together two volumes, 8vo.† In 1734, pursuing his critical disquisitions, he published remarks on Spenser's poems; at the end of which are also some remarks on Milton. The same year, his remarks on L'Annæus Seneca appeared in a work called "The present State of the Republic of Letters."‡ His criticisms on the two English poets have received the praise of Bishop Newton and Mr. Warton: which is saying all that can be said in their commendation.

In the year 1746 he published six discourses concerning the truth of the Christian religion, of which a second edition appeared in 1747, and a third in 1752. These included the substance of the sermons before mentioned.

As his fame expanded in the literary world, his eminence increased in the ecclesiastical. In 1737 he was, by the Earl of Winchelsea, presented to the vicarage of Eastwell, in Kent, of the value of about 120l. a-year; but finding that the air of the place did not agree with his health, he soon after resigned his living, and returned to London. Indeed, London, or its immediate

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* In the list of whose names, we think, from the intimacy that subsisted between them, that of the Rev. Cesar de Missy ought to have appeared.

† This critical work was translated into Latin, and printed at Amsterdam. It was continued by the learned Burman and others, under the title, "*Miscellaneæ Observationes Criticæ in Auctoris veteris et recentiores, ab eruditis Britannis inchoata, et nunc a doctis viris in Belgis et aliis regionibus continuatæ.*"

‡ This was a kind of review; it was begun about the year 1728. In the fourth volume, p. 142, is a poem, "*De Motu Terræ circa Solem,*" by Mr. Jortin.

vicinity, seem to have been the residences in which he most delighted. He now continued to preach at the chapel in New-street, until he was, by his friend Dr. Zachary Pearce, then rector of St. Martin in the Fields, appointed afternoon preacher at Oxendon-street Chapel.

Upon the promotion of Dr. Pearce to the see of Bangor, he requested Mr. Jortin to preach his consecration sermon; which he did in the parish-church of Kensington, February 21, 1747.*

Among those prelates that entertained the highest opinion of Mr. Jortin, were Archbishop Herring and Bishop Sherlock. He had, in the course of the year 1747, occasionally preached at Lincoln's-inn chapel, for Mr. Warburton, afterward Bishop of Gloucester, whose assistant he continued about three years. By the former prelates and Mr. W. he was recommended to the Earl of Burlington, who, on the 27th of December, 1749, appointed him preacher of the lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle; an appointment which was equally honourable, from the nature of the institution, and the distinguished characters of the clergymen that had preceded him in its pulpit. This situation he held for three years, but did not publish any of the sermons that he preached in the course of his duty; though this seems to have been contrary to his usual custom: but he probably foresaw that, copious as the subject of the lecture was,† a succession of sermons upon it would inevitably exhaust both the materials and the ingenuity of the preachers: he therefore resolved to condense his various discourses into a new form, and to exhibit his desultory ideas with all the advantages of systematic arrangement: such was the origin of his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," the most celebrated of his works, the first volume of which, inscribed to the Earl of Burlington, appeared in the year 1752, and excited at once the highest approbation of the manner in which he had treated the subject, and the most eager desire for the continuation of the work.*

This year he was presented by Archbishop Herring with the rectory of St. Dunstan in the East, in the city of London, the value of which was about 200l. per annum. "A favour," says he, "valuable in itself, but made doubly so by being conferred upon one who had received few obligations of this kind, and by settling him among those whom he had great reason to love and esteem."†

Among the singularities of this good man (for although in the highest degree pious and learned, he was, as may indeed be seen by his writings, in many instances singular), one seems to have predominated; this was, his predilection in favour of a metropolitan residence. We have already seen him resign the living of Swavesey, near Cambridge, and another of some consequence in Kent; and from his manuscripts learn, that when Dr. Herring was archbishop of York, he intended, if a valuable living had fallen in his diocese, to have presented it to Mr. Jortin.

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* This elegant discourse was published in 8vo.

† The subject of Boyle's lectures, which were, according to the will of the founder, to be preached in St. Paul's church, was ordained to be, "The defence of the Gospel against unbelievers, without any regard to the differences among Christians:" a subject which at once denotes the piety and liberality of sentiment of the founder.

* He also in this year wrote a few remarks on the sermons of Archbishop Tillotson, which he gave to his friend Dr. Birch, who printed them in the appendix to his life of that prelate, No. iii. p. 442.

† With this truly excellent prelate, as it appears from a manuscript of his own, Mr. Jortin had been acquainted in early life. They were both of Jesus College, Cambridge; but the archbishop left it, and went to another, soon after Mr. J. was admitted. "Afterwards," says he, "when he was preacher at Lincoln's-inn, I knew him better, and visited him."

Of the preferment of Mr. J. to the rectory of St. Dunstan, the following anecdote is related:—"In the spring of the year 1751, he dined at the feast of the Sons of the Clergy, where Archbishop Herring was present; and on being told that the archbishop was desirous of renewing his acquaintance with him, he prepared himself for going to the upper end of the room, by looking on a table where a great number of hats were laid in a confused manner, for his own; his friends told him that the hat was by no means necessary, he therefore waited on the prelate without it. The archbishop complimented him on his talents and his writings, and ended the conversation by giving him, in the presence of the clergy, a presentation to the rectory of *St. Dunstan*, which he had purposely brought in his pocket. Mr. *Jortin* then returned to his seat, telling his friends, 'I have lost my hat, but I have got a living.'"

Upon this intention he remarks, "He" (the archbishop) "was disappointed in his expectation: so was not I, for I had no inclination to go and dwell in the north of England." In fact, we discover in his character strong features of that local attachment

"Which weds each bosom to its native soil:"

an attachment which his ardent love of literature contributed to cherish.

The second volume of his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History" was published in the spring of 1752. He dedicated it to his patron Archbishop Herring, not in the florid language of modern prefatory adulation, but in the terse diction of ancient simplicity. In excuse for not exhibiting a laboured display of the good qualities of his benefactor, he tells him, with classic purity and elegance, that it was a custom among the ancients not to sacrifice to their heroes *till after sunset.**

In 1754, Mr. Jortin published the third volume of his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," with an inscription to Archbishop Herring: to whom he also makes a compliment, in the preface to his six dissertations on different subjects, published 1755. This year the archbishop conferred on him the degree of D.D.

To characterize volumes that have been so long before the public would be useless. The works of Dr. Jortin have, in their descent to us, gathered fame concomitant to their expansion. His method of blending theological and classical learning seems to us like the placing two mirrors to illuminate any particular spot; they mingle their rays, and reflect light from the one to the other.

In 1758, Dr. Jortin published the first volume of his life of Erasmus, in quarto; and by the publication of the second volume, in 1760, completed a work which (says Dr. Knox) "extended his reputation beyond the limits of his native country, and established his literary character in the remotest universities of Europe."*

The celebrated Le Clerc, who was concerned in publishing the works of Erasmus at Leyden, had drawn up his life in French, and inserted it in his *Bibliotheque Choisie*. Dr. Jortin, who found Le Clerc's manner of thinking and judging, for the most part, correspondent with his own, informs us, that he took this life as his groundwork, at the same time that he made large additions to every part of the labours of his precursor.

On the 9th of January, 1762, died Dr. Hayter, Bishop of London, a prelate for whom Dr. Jortin had a great esteem. Yet this event was to him a source of preferment; for his friend Dr. Osbaldeston, Bishop of Carlisle, was promoted to the metropolitan see, and on the 10th of March appointed him his domestic chaplain. Before the close of this month, he received a further proof of the new prelate's esteem for him, in a presentation to the prebendary of Harleston, in the cathedral church of London.

In October the same year, the bishop gave him the vicarage of Kensington, worth about 300l. a-year. Upon this pleasing and important addition to his income, Dr. Jortin relinquished his house in Hatton-garden, and fixed his residence in that delightful village.†

Bishop Osbaldeston, who seems to have had the interest of his chaplain much at heart, about a month before his death ‡ gave him another proof of his friendship, by appointing him, in April 1764, archdeacon of London; and it has been generally said, although the fact has never been satisfactorily ascertained, that on the death of Dr. Samuel Nichols, in 1763, the bishop offered him the rectory of St. James's, which he declined the acceptance of, on account of his advanced age.

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* This metaphor, though probably originating from the sorrowful attention of *Achilles* upon the corpse of *Patroclus*, was not merely a happy idea, or unmeaning sentiment, of our author, for he embodied it by a demonstration of his respect for his friend and patron after his decease. (a) Achilles' body was also mourned seventeen days and nights.

(a) See his life of Erasmus.

* The late Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Green, meditated such a work when he was at St. John's College: but his election to the mastership of Bennet, and the satisfaction of knowing that it was undertaken by Dr. Jortin, induced him to decline any further proceeding in it.

† In the course of the year 1763, it appears that Dr. J. assisted Mr. Markland in correcting the proof sheets of the *Supplices Mulieres* of EURIPIDES.

‡ This excellent prelate died May 13, 1764.

This very singular renunciation, though in some degree consonant to the character of Dr. Jortin, rests upon very dubitable tradition: the living of St. James, Westminster, is one of the best that the bishop had to bestow; and we do not see that either the advanced age of the doctor (sixty-five), or his plan of life, would, or ought to have operated against his acceptance of it: on the contrary, supposing that he had been permitted to retain Kensington, both his health and comfort might have been promoted, by his having a town and country residence so near each other: and, indeed, if he had been obliged to resign the latter, it will be remembered, that, in 1763, the rectory-house in Piccadilly was so contiguous to the country, that we should imagine there could be little difference, with respect to the effect of *the air*: therefore it is most probable that the offer which he is said to have rejected, was never made.

Our author, in 1766, testified his approbation of the Reformation, and his zeal for the Protestant religion, by contributing some of his remarks upon the subject to Dr. Neve, who was employed in writing an answer to Phillips's "History of the Life of" (Cardinal) "Reginald Pole:" a laboured plausible insult both upon the civil and religious liberties of this country, and "undertaken," says Dr. Jortin, "to recommend to us the very scum and dregs of popery, and to vilify and calumniate the reformation and reformers, in a bigotted, disingenious, and superficial performance." Those remarks were added to Dr. Neve's animadversions on that history, in an appendix, No. i.

In 1767, a second edition of the three volumes of "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History" was published, but printed closer than the former, so as to condense them into two volumes, 8vo: a circumstance which is said to have been not very pleasing to their author.

On the 27th of August, 1770, Dr. Jortin was taken very ill of a disorder in his breast and lungs, for which he was bled several times, but without success; and notwithstanding all the medical assistance that attempted its counteraction, his malady seemed to increase; in consequence of which, though without much bodily suffering in the course of his illness, or the smallest diminution of his mental powers, he died on the 5th of September following, in the seventy-second year of his age.

Such was the end of the pious and learned Dr. Jortin. The last words that he uttered were to a female attendant, who a very short time before his decease offered him some nourishment; to whom he said, with much composure, "No! I have enough of every thing."

He left the following direction in writing for his funeral:—

"Bury me in a private manner by daylight at *Kensington*, in the church, or, rather, in the new church-yard, and lay a flat stone over the grave. Let the inscription be only this:—

"Joannes Jortin
Mortalis esse desiit
Anno Salutis [M.DCC.LXX]
Ætatis —— [LXXII]."

He was accordingly buried about nine o'clock in the morning, in the new church-yard at *Kensington*, and the above inscription put upon his grave-stone.

Dr. Jortin left a widow (who died June 24, 1778, and was buried in the same grave) and two children: Roger Jortin, Esq. of the Exchequer Office, Lincoln's-inn, who for his second wife married Miss Maty, one of the daughters of Dr. Maty, secretary to the Royal Society, and under-librarian of the British Museum: he had one child by his first lady, and, we think, several by his second. Mr. Jortin died about eight years ago. Martha, the daughter of Dr. Jortin, married the Rev. Samuel Darby, late fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and now rector of Whatfield, near Hadliegh, Suffolk.

It now only remains to notice the posthumous works of Dr. Jortin. He had completed his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," ending with the year 1517, the period when Luther began the reformation. These remarks were printed by Mr. Bowyer, in 1773, as the fourth and fifth volumes, in 8vo. He left also some manuscript remarks on authors, interspersed with many critical and biographical anecdotes, and some other miscellaneous pieces; correct copies of such of his sermons as might be published; also of the "Doctrine of a future State, as it may be collected from the Old Testament;" and four charges delivered by him as archdeacon. His son, soon after his death, at the solicitation of the parishioners of *St. Dunstan in the East* and *Kensington*, published

four volumes of his sermons, with this dedication:—

"To the parishioners of *St. Dunstan in the East* and of *Kensington*, these sermons of his father, printed at their request, are inscribed, as a testimony of respect, by *Roger Jortin*.

"*Lincoln's-Inn, Jan.* 1, 1771."

These being favourably received by the public, a second edition of them was published in 1772, and three additional volumes of sermons, the "Doctrine of a future State," and the four charges. All these were printed by Mr. Bowyer.*

It is rather extraordinary, as Dr. Jortin had so frequently resorted to the press, that he did not publish these works in his life-time; but it seems that he had some particular objection to their appearance, for, to a friend who once asked him the same question respecting his sermons, he said, "They shall sleep till I sleep."

So late as 1790, there appeared, in two volumes, "Tracts, philological, critical, and miscellaneous" (by Dr. Jortin), "consisting of many pieces before published separately, several annexed to the works of his learned friends, and others now first printed from the author's own manuscript."

The *addenda* are not numerous, nor of themselves very important, but are certainly valuable, as coming from his pen. If the various *scholia* exhibited in those volumes can add but little to the merit of the writer (which, upon the basis of piety, philological acuteness, classical taste, and liberal criticism, was before so firmly established, both at home and abroad), they certainly stand as a monument of the veneration of their editor (his son) for a parent so truly eminent for his genius and his virtue.

Of the social character and domestic habits of Dr. J. very little has been circulated, therefore very little can now be known.

The writer of this article *ought* to have remembered him: yet all that rests upon his mind is, that the matter of his sermons was much more admired than the manner of his delivery.*

Tradition has stated, that, although amiable and benevolent, his manner was singular, and occasionally tinctured with a kind of abruptness which seemed rather the effect of temporary abstraction than of general habit. Of his mode of repressing what he deemed an impropriety, and also some few other traits of him, short notices have already been given in this magazine.† He was extremely beloved by his parishioners, both at St. Dunstan's and at Kensington; and it is observed by an ingenious writer, that Dr. Jortin, "when no longer considered as an author, but as a man, is so far from being lessened in our opinions, that he excites still greater esteem and applause; a simplicity of manners, an inoffensive behaviour, a universal benevolence, candour, modesty, and good sense, were his characteristics."‡ Though his preferment, considering his great merit, was comparatively small, yet it appears to have produced an income fully sufficient for all the purposes of domestic comfort, blended with a certain degree of economical elegance. In the latter years of his life he kept a carriage; and his style of living was suitable to his situation, and perhaps better adapted to the simplicity of his manners, and his ardent love of study, than that incumbent upon a more distinguished station in the church would have been; though it is certain that he possessed talents and virtues which would have adorned the most elevated.‖ M.

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* It would be injustice to that learned, ingenious, and indefatigable author, John Nichols, Esq. to withhold from the public an intimation that we have been obliged to him for many of the most important materials of which this sketch is composed: they are extracted from that astonishing collection of characters, notices, anecdotes, and erudition, his "Biographical and literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, F.S.A." and as we fear they have suffered in passing through our hands, we wish to refer the reader who desires further information to that curious work.—EDITOR.

* Though the church of *Kensington* was much crowded during the time of Dr. Jortin's ministry, the Rev. Mr. Thomson, his curate, had his full share of the power of attraction. Indeed, such is the force of elocution, that we believe his sermons, though inferior as compositions, were, from his manner of delivery, full as much admired as those of the doctor.

† See Vestiges, No. vii. vol. xliii. p. 15, and in several preceding volumes.

‡ Essays moral and literary, by Vicessimus Knox, D.D.

‖ Among the relaxations of Dr. Jortin from his learned labours, MUSIC seems to have been the principal. He is said to have enjoyed a concert, and was himself a performer on the harpsichord. That he did not consider this science as a mere amusement, appears from his elegant and ingenious "Letter concerning the Music of the Ancients."

VESTIGES,

COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,
BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

No. LXI.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MORAL VIEW OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LONDON.
WITH NOTES, &c.

Chapter XXVI.

WE are now, with respect to the cathedral of St. Paul, approaching to that era when the visitations which, in more than one reign,* were suffered to accrue from a laxity of principle, and the enormities which

* What kind of *regimen* was observed, within and without St. Paul's, through the reigns of Elizabeth and James, we have endeavoured, though, we fear, faintly, to convey to the minds of our readers an idea of: it is not always that either the powers or the materials of authors will serve them to fill up the mental outline that they may have sketched. The reign of Charles I. a period in which the coarsest IGNORANCE disguised itself in the fanatic habit of ZEAL, and the vilest HYPOCRISY borrowed the cloak of RELIGION, (*a*) certainly accelerated its internal ruin.

The REBELS finished what we fear the ROYALISTS began. The predominance of the former, even so early as A.D. 1643, will be seen by the following order of the House of Commons:—

"May 31. Ordered, that the committee for pulling down and abolishing all monuments of superstition, *do take into their custody* the *copes* in the cathedrals of Westminster, St. Paul's, and Lambeth, and give order that they be burnt, and *converted* to the relief of the poor in Ireland."

The copes in the Roman Catholic churches, it will be recollected, were, in general, immensely rich: they were formed of silver, gold, and jewels, embroidered, inlayed, and set in the most beautiful manner, according to the degree of the wearer. Under the appellation cope was comprised not only the ornaments worn on the head, but the sacerdotal cloak. The cope of St. Martin was, as it was the richest, esteemed the most sacred part of the *regalia* of the French monarchs; it was, as a standard, borne before them to the field of battle. From the time of the introduction of christianity in Britain, the Saxon virgins had excelled in embroidery, of which the most beautiful specimens had, by them and their descendants down to the Reformation, been exhibited upon *copes*, which were, of course, extremely valuable, and probably kept in the Protestant vestries as specimens at once of antiquity, of art, and elegance. (*b*) The mode in which the money arising from the *burning* of these vestments was ordered to be disposed of is curious. It seems as if destined to insult the people to whose relief it was devoted. The poorest peasant in Ireland would have thought it an indignity to have been offered any part of the profit arising from what *they* must have deemed *sacrilege*. However, we believe they were not tried; the money, we suspect, never found its way to that kingdom.

1643, Dec. 15, the same house ordered, that "the committee for taking away superstitious monuments do open St. Paul's church, and that they shall have power to remove out of the said church all such matters as are justly offensive to GODLY MEN, and that there shall be a lecture set up there to be exercised every Lord's day in the afternoon, when other sermons usually end, and one day in the week."

Sir John Hawkins informs us, that there was a music-house at the west end of St. Paul's, known by the sign of the MITRE, kept by ROBERT HUBERT. The instruments at their performances were, an organ, fiddles, and hautboys. Persons of consequence frequented it, and dined there. A French author, who wrote about the time of that hypocritical period, alluding to this, gives the fanatics a philippic, which it appears they highly merited. "They have," says he, "*translated* the organs out of churches, and set them up in taverns."

In one of the old comedies, we recollect, that they are accused of dancing "*Green Sleeves*" and "*Jumping Joan*" to ORGANS: a custom which is said to have been practiced at some of the public halls in the city: but surely it must allude to *hand-organs*.

(*a*) To those times Dryden meant to allude in the *Duke of Guise*, act iv.

"*Malicorn.* But why in this fanatic habit, devil?
Gospel is in thy face and outward garb,
And treason on thy tongue.
"*Melanax.* Thou hast me right.
Ten thousand devils more are in this habit:
Saintship and zeal are still our best disguise.
We mix unknown with the not thoughtless crowd,
And quoting scriptures which too well we know,
With impious glosses fan the holy text,
And make it speak rebellion, murder, treason.
So turn the arms of Heaven against itself."

(*b*) The Roman Catholic copes, it was said by the wags of those times, were by the fanatics *turned round*, and changed to *blue aprons*, which was an ornament indispensably necessary in the costume of a preacher, as we learn from Butler, alluding to the articles of which the churches had been plundered:

"And share them from blue ribands down
To all blue aprons in the town."

Hudibras, canto ii. p. 187.

subsequently arose, in consequence of a most impious, infamous, and unnatural rebellion, it was, by the Almighty's providence, decreed, should be purified by that general conflagration which not only involved the metropolitan church, but laid almost the whole city in ashes. This dreadful event is most awfully, impressively, and piously alluded to, in a work of that age,* from which, to accompany this view of the church in that dreadful moment, we shall extract a few passages respecting the fire, and the antecedent pestilence.

But before we proceed to those observations, it will be necessary to contemplate the view that we have mentioned, which, in a manner much more accurate than that of any other print that has come under our inspection, shews us what St. Paul's was before the dreadful second of September, 1666. In this print, which may serve to correct the loose delineation of the ancient plans of London, this venerable pile appears in the state that it actually was, that is, without a steeple, and, as it will be observed, encumbered with buildings attached to it, some few of which we have noticed.† It also shews us the flames bursting through the roof in several places, and enveloping the tower, which, undermined within, and assailed on all sides without, fell at length with a hideous crash. This circumstance, by beating the blazing timbers of the upper works down into the nave of the fabric, spread devastation from the one end of it to the other; so that, as it appears by a very coarse view in Painter Stainers Hall, little more than the external walls remained.

The observations made by the author to whom we have alluded upon the general pestilence and subsequent conflagration, are these:—

"Thucydides mentions it as the effect of the great plague at Athens, that it had extinguished humanity, brought a kind of ferocity and barbarousness among them, rendering them openly villanous to men, and blasphemous against God, θεῶν φόβος ἢ ἀνθρώπων νόμος οὐδεὶς ἀνεῖργε, there was no restraint of law or religion, one part being desperate upon the prospect of their danger, and the

* Decay of Christian Piety.

† It is a very little time since a pile equally venerable, and in its architecture far superior, we mean Westminster Abbey, was almost as much encumbered with buildings as St. Paul's is described to have been; and although we cannot be brought to admire the extensive range which delapidation has taken around the former, because we think it both *fanciful* and *wasteful*, yet, with respect to the removal of those five or six houses stuck against the north wall of the abbey, the alteration seems to have been as judicious as the conduct of the dean and chapter, in sacrificing income to the convenience of the public and the improvement of the cathedral, was liberal. How those houses came there we have often wondered. Their removal, by the present dean and chapter, has not in our minds excited the smallest amazement.

other presumptuous upon the contemplation of their escape; and sure, if we look impartially, ours will appear to have had somewhat of the same operation."

Upon the subject of the conflagration this elegant and animated author thus expresses himself:—

"And herein hath the Lord of Hosts, the great God of Battles, shewed himself mighty against us; he has invaded us not only with the sword but FIRE, and in so stupendous a manner desolated the glory of our land, that no human fury could have procured, or even have wished, the like vastation and ruins. THAT CITY WHICH WAS GREAT AMONG THE NATIONS, AND PRINCESS AMONG THE PROVINCES, LIES BURIED IN HER OWN ASHES,* and is both funeral pile and urn to herself; and what neither foreign nor domestic enemies could, in a succession of many ages, effect, one blast of the breath of his displeasure has performed in a moment. So verifying, even in a literal sense, the Apostle's affirmation, "*that our God is a consuming fire.*" †

"PLUTARCH tells us, when FABIUS sacked TARENTUM, he took not away their images, but said, ἀπολείπομεν τοὺς θεοὺς Ταραντίνοις κεχολωμένους. Let us leave the TARENTINES their GODS that are offended with them."

The lamentations of this author over the fallen city of LONDON, like those of CAIUS MARIUS, when seated on the ruins of CARTHAGE, are at once dignified, pathetic, and sublime; but he has certainly a great advantage of the Roman hero, as there is no egotism blended with his observations. Firm in the Christian faith, he seeks not to make a comparison betwixt his fortune and that of the metropolis whose fall he deplores, but, fixed on a more elevated site, views the devastation around with amazement and terror, and from the awful scene deduces a series of observations and reflections admonitory, and consequently beneficial to mankind.

The fate of the metropolis, together with all the concomitant circumstances attendant upon a scene of desolation that spread wider, and took a far more extensive range, than any accident of the like nature, even in Constantinople, has been so often detailed, that it is unnecessary to dwell longer upon the subject: we can only lament, that when the rebuilding of it became a matter of the first consideration, the magnificent and, at the same time, convenient, nay highly commercial plan of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN was not adopted: but Dr. JOHNSON once said to a gentleman who was talking to him upon the subject, "My dear sir, the floating tradition of every nation abounds with instances of opportunities for civic improvement having been neglected. Of these many occurred at PARIS during the reigns of the race of Valois; and very few advances toward metropolitan convenience were made even in the splendid era of LOUIS XIV. The reason for this is obvious. When the advantage of even a whole people has to contend against prejudices the growth of ages, and prescription matured to custom (if we leave even interest out of the question), it is ten to one but the latter are victorious. It would be difficult to persuade a CHINESE that a *zig-zag* road was less convenient than a *straight* line, 'because,' says he, 'my ancestors always chose to travel in those diagonal directions, and they were unquestionably wiser than myself.'"

The dilapidation of ecclesiastical edifices within the metropolis, may be estimated most accurately by their re-erections and repairs; of the greater part of which we have already published, in this Magazine,* a very curious and most correct document, containing an account, to which we have, in the note, alluded.

It would lead us too much from our subject, without affording that novelty which the labour of investigation would deserve, were we to enter further into these matters. Considering the ecclesiastical erections of the NEW CITY upon the broadest scale, their architectural merit, the most obvious feature of improvement which they presented (if it may be deemed an improvement) was, that the Gothic taste, which sunk in their former ruins, sprung

* LAM. i. v. 1. † HEB. xii. 29.

* Vol. xlvi. p. 9. This is a most valuable vestige of the family of Strong, who were masons and stone-merchants, containing an account of all the works in masonry done by Timothy Strong, the founder, as it appears, of a most extensive business, Valentine Strong, his son, by Thomas and Edward Strong, his sons, and by Edward Strong the younger, the son of the latter; comprehending most of the churches, &c. that were erected and repaired subsequent to the fire of London, with the prices, &c.

up into the Grecian upon their revival. So that, taking a general view of LONDON, the aërial perspective was as apparently altered as the ichnography appeared to be upon a survey of the streets and other places, which, like bones and sinews, contributed to form the great body of the metropolis. In both respects, it had assumed nearly the form which it now exhibits.

Whether the ecclesiastical alterations were *real* improvements in the architectural taste of the country, is a question which would involve another, namely, whether the modern ST. PAUL'S was a more venerable fabric than the ancient WESTMINSTER ABBEY, and, in short, spread to the broad disquisition, which of the styles of architecture, the Gothic or the Grecian, is the superior: a question upon which, in our opinions, quite enough has already been said. Let us therefore, instead of wasting our time in inquiries, from which, however successfully prosecuted, little advantage can be derived, briefly consider, whether any alteration had, during the times to which we have alluded, taken place in the manners and morals of the people; and if so, how it had operated upon the general system of life.

It will be recollected that the glorious reign of Elizabeth (for whatsoever *specks* there might have been upon the character of the queen, her reign was uniformly glorious)

> "Had made us lov'd at home, rever'd abroad;"

and that under the mild domination of the pacific James,* the improvement in the arts and manufactures of the country had gone hand in hand with the improvements in its commerce. "It is, therefore," says De Witt, "astonishing to conceive in a trading nation the stimulus of peace." The people, we may add, seem to respire; they fling off an immense load of expense, which had only contributed to spread horror and devastation through the world: the public mind mounts upward, and with new ardour pursues the arts of civilized life: this was obvious in ancient times upon many arduous occasions, particularly during the interval betwixt the first and second *Punic wars*. How in this period of peace, or, as some historians will have it, of *hollow truce*, the commerce of CARTHAGE flourished, it is unnecessary to state. It was still more apparent during the peaceful times that occurred in the reigns of ELIZABETH and JAMES. But as every good has its attendant evil, the suspension of *arms* set opinions afloat, which, expanding into *words*, produced those evils that are to this moment deplored.

It is not our intention to trace either the rise or the progress of these opinions: we wish not minutely to detail either the evils of relaxation or the emanations of ZEAL. The first objects upon which the Puritans fixed their particular attention, were the court masks of JONSON and JONES.* They

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* The pacific propensity of this monarch, which has been frequently attributed to indolence, seems to have emanated from good sense and reflection. With the evils of war his extensive reading had made him perfectly acquainted; and indeed, in a local sense, the history of his own family furnished him with a series of dreadful examples of the domestic distress arising from the operation of this scourge of the human race. Therefore his hatred to war was radical, and did not arise from any particular desire to encourage commerce, of which he understood little and thought less, but from the humane consideration which the value of life introduced into his mind, and the political one that in every contention all parties generally sit down losers. Very early in his reign, Lord Salisbury, who perfectly knew the temper of his master, writing to the Earl of Shrewsbury, says, "The best counsel shall be for our Mr. to doubt the worst, and provide or it, for the end his Ma'ty dothe both increase and repayre his navie, furnish his stoares, and meaneth this sommer to cause a survey of the state of his forces, tho I hope we shall have no cause to use them."

It has been said, that such was the antipathy of James to war, that he hated the sight of armour and arms as they hung in halls, guard-chambers, &c. Yet it is added that, struck with the unwieldiness of those iron cases for human bodies, he once resolved to try on a suit of complete armour: one was accordingly provided from the Tower, we think that of Edward III. When the king was accoutred in panoply, the attendant nobleman exclaimed, "Thank God! now nobody can hurt your majesty." To which the king dryly replied, "True! and, thank God! now my majesty *can hurt nobody!*"

* Mr. Sanford is mentioned as the furnisher and director of the mask at Hampton Court, Christmas 1603: of this the Earl of Worcester writes to the Earl of Shrewsbury, "I have been at 6d. (sixpence) charge wth yone to send youe the booke, which will inform you better then I can, having noted

reprobated loudly the expense, and most vehemently railed against what they termed the indecent exposure of the persons of the ladies, who performed, as they said, classical characters in the true style of the Heathen *Pantheon*. With respect to the former, we think that they had considerable reason to be dissatisfied, as the charge of fitting up the banquetting-room as a theatre, the scenery, dresses, and other decorations, was so astonishingly great, that it became a subject of serious animadversion in *other places* besides *puritanical publications* and *puritanical meeting-houses*. With regard to the latter, women had never in England, till then, appeared upon the stage, even at court; and the *sectarians* thought, that in their gestures and action they displayed in such strong points of view the attractions of lasciviousness, that they drew down the artillery of senates, philosophers, fathers, councils, and divines, ancient and modern, against them.*

Charles, who inherited the same love of splendor, with a much greater degree of taste, than his father possessed, was, in these and many other instances, still more extravagant, and consequently excited a still greater degree of disgust among a part of his subjects, who, whatsoever might have been their other vices, it is certain a want of attention to economy was not one of them. If hypocrisy is ever commendable, it is when it conceals enormities that must shock the public. Whether the zealots of that age had such to conceal, it is not now worth while to inquire, particularly as the veil was soon after withdrawn, while acting from the impulse of their then avowed principles, they broadly displayed to the world their sentiments, which were as motley as their dresses, and as singular as their sects.

In that age, when almost every day produced a new religion, it would be astonishing to reflect how ductile the human mind became to deception, did we not know that there has always been in this kingdom that kind of cullibility, which has at different periods exhibited itself under different forms. The general phrenzy which has several times sent half the people of the western world to attack those of the eastern, was, though more romantic, not much more extravagant than the objects of different contentions, religious and civil, through a long series of years, of which the war and concomitant enormities in the middle of the seventeenth century were the latest proofs. Respecting these extravagant ebullitions of the public mind, perhaps enough has been already said. After that period, the pursuits of men were, by the operations of commerce, changed from attempts to acquire power and domination through the medium of religious hypocrisy, to pursuits after riches by the fair course of traffic; yet even from these sprung evils which had not been foreseen.*

Trade, flowing in a long course, was found at last to produce BUBBLES, and commerce to diverge into SPECULATION.

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the names of the ladyes applied to eche goddes; and for the other, I would lykewise have sent youe the ballet yf I could have got yt for money, but these bookes, as I heare, are all cawled in, and in truthe I will not take upon me to set downe wych wiser then myself doe not understand."—The mask at Whitehall, at Christmas 1604, cost the Exchequer 3000*l.*—an enormous sum in those days.

* By-the-bye, these preachers and writers must have had pretty *vivid* imaginations; for it has been much doubted whether they ever saw half the things they execrated.

* King James I. may, with propriety, be termed the patron of the landed interest, in opposition to the trading; therefore, if commerce flourished, it was in consequence of the energy it derived from peace. The king brought with him from Scotland a high idea of the regal dignity, of the feudal appendages, and of the importance of a court to the splendor of the metropolis. When, therefore, he, in a moment of irritation, threatened to remove the former, the mayor, who knew that courts were, in those times, more ornamental than moral, is said to have well observed, that the city of London hoped his majesty would leave them the THAMES. We think the proclamation which issued in his progress to Scotland, 1617, commanding all noblemen, knights, and gentlemen, who had mansion-houses in the country, to depart from the city and suburbs within twenty days, and return to their several habitations in the said country, there to continue and abide to the end of the summer vacation, &c. had two objects in view: the first *political*, to separate the nobility, &c. during his absence; and the second *economical*, to prevent what he deemed, while the court was suspended, a useless expenditure, and shew the citizens their importance with respect to domestic traffic. Henry IV. of France (whom, perhaps, from a national predilection, James was fond of imitating) issued a similar proclamation after the peace of VERVINS.

Ambition and Interest, too impatient to approach the temple of Opulence by regular and gradual steps, sought every opportunity, and used every means, to shorten the way, and to relieve themselves from the fatigue of travelling through a *fair* and *open* country. The times favoured their access through bye-lanes and over hedges, and produced those intricacies in the system which are now much easier to be lamented than remedied. However, before we more particularly allude to them, it will be necessary to see the state of commerce, as connected with metropolitan improvement, in the ages that we have contemplated.

Although the number of monopolies encouraged, or at least tolerated, by Elizabeth, as a source of revenue, have been most justly considered as highly inimical to the real interest of the nation, yet they were suffered, and indeed increased, by her successor,* who, in the years 1604 and 1617, granted new charters to the company of Merchant Adventurers. In 1618, he erected a new company to fish for whales at Spitzbergen, and encouraged the East India Company, who, in 1618, sent out six ships for India, of which the chief command (under a royal commission) was given to Sir Thomas Dale. The history of the unfortunate voyage of Raleigh (unfortunate in its termination, which has left an indelible stain on the character of James) is well known. How a monarch who professed to be an encourager and admirer of learning could, in his seventy-seventh year, upon such a frivolous pretext, extinguish the last sparks of such brilliant talents as those which animated that visionary but daring and ingenious adventurer, is much easier to be deplored than to be accounted for.*

Notwithstanding the restrictions to which we have slightly alluded, trade, both foreign and domestic, is said to have flourished in the city of London in a manner that had never before been known; her port was crowded with ships, her warehouses teemed with merchandize, and her shops displayed not only the greatest abundance of commodities, but the greatest variety of the richest and most brilliant articles.†

* The grievance most exclaimed against in the reign of James was *monopolies*. Of these, though we have only mentioned a few, we have seen a list that would excite astonishment. A favourite who could obtain from the inconsiderate monarch a grant of one or more of these, considered his fortune as firmly established, in consequence of the vast sums which, by these means, he collected from rapacious adventurers, who oppressed the people without shame and without pity. Though some had been repealed, and many of them had, from their own instability, dissolved, yet in the next reign the commons loudly complained, and King Charles revoked all those that existed, as a matter of necessity, previous to his marching against the Scotch. Among the most prominent patents, referring to the petitions against them, we find:—For licensing inns and public-houses—For the sole making of gold and silver lace; a grievance the more intolerable, as the patentees, Sir Giles Mompesson, &c. (says Wilson) made it of copper and other sophisticated materials—For licensing pedlars and petty chapmen—For the sole dressing of arms—For the sole making of playing-cards and tobacco-pipes—The sole exportation of lists and shreds, &c. &c.

* In the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, there was, against the wall of one of the *former* chantries, a copper-plate, which was varnished of a blue colour and framed; upon which, in gilt letters, was inscribed, "Within the walls of this church was deposited the body of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, on the day he was beheaded in Old Palace-yard, Westminster, Oct. 18, A.D. 1618. Reader! should you reflect on his errors, remember his virtues, and that he was a mortal." Tradition says, that he once resided in Westminster. His arms were certainly once on a hatchment in St. Margaret's Chapel, in the Broad-way.

† It is from our ancient dramas that we the most correctly learn the state of old city manners and mercantile opulence. In Massinger's comedy of the City Madam, many traits occur of the fashion of the times, *e. g.* *Enter* Luke, *with shoes, garters, fans, and roses.* Here he is stated to resemble a walking *frippery*. Let us see where he collected these fashionable articles.

"*Luke.* If in my long stay I have offended,
I ask your pardon; tho' you may consider,
Being forc'd to fetch these from the Old Exchange,
These from the Tower, and these from Westminster,
I could not come much sooner.
"*Anne.* 'Tis a curious fan.
"*Mary.* These *roses* will shew rare: would 'twere in fashion
That the garters might be seen too."

We must now display the mode of living in merchants' houses in those times; for although the poet has unquestionably used his license with respect to exaggeration, yet scenes of this nature would not have been

Yet in opposition to this flourishing aspect, it appears that the general balance of the commerce of England, for the year ending at Christmas 1622, as

suffered on the stage, had they not ridiculed real extravagances.

ACT II.

A room in Frugal's house. Enter Luke, Holdfast, Goldwire, junior, and Tradewell, junior.

" *Hold.* The like was never seen.
" *Luke.* Why in this rage, man?
" *Hold.* Men may talk of country christmases and court gluttony,
Their thirty pound butter'd eggs, their pies of carps' tongues,
Their pheasants drench'd with ambergris, the carcasses
Of three whole wethers bruis'd for gravy, to
Make sauce for a single peacock, yet their feasts
Were fasts compar'd with this."

* * * * * * *

" *Hold.* Did you not observe it,
There were three sucking pigs serv'd up in a dish,
Ta'en from the sow as soon as farrow'd,
A fortnight fed with dates and muskadine,
That stood my master in twenty marks a-piece,
Besides the puddings in their bellies, made
Of I know not what.
" *Gold.* Yet all this will not make you fat, fellow Holdfast.
" *Hold.* I am rather
Starv'd to look on. But here's the mischief: though
The dishes were rais'd upon one another
As woodmongers do billets, for the first,
The second, and third course, and most of the shops
Of the best confectioners in London ransack'd
To furnish out a banquet; yet my lady
Call'd me penurious rascal, and cried out,
There was nothing worth the eating."

With a few more traits of the dress of the city ladies we shall conclude this note.

" *Luke.* Then, as I said,
The reverend hood cast off, your borrow'd hair
Powder'd and curl'd, was, by your dresser's art,
Form'd like a coronet, hanged with diamonds
And the richest orient pearl; your carcenets
That did adorn your neck of equal value.
Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quelho (*d*) ruffs,
Great lords and ladies feasted to survey.
Embroider'd petticoats, and sickness feign'd,
That your night-rails of forty pounds a piece
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.
Rich pantofles in ostentation shewn,
And roses worth a family. You were serv'd in plate;
Stirr'd not a foot without a coach; and going
To church, not for devotion, but to shew
Your pomp.

* * * * * * *

And when you lay
In childbed, at the christening of this minx,
I well remember it, as you had been
An absolute princess, since they have no more.
Three several chambers hung: the first with arras,
And that for waiters; the second crimson satin
For the meaner sort of guests; the third of scarlet
Of the rich Tyrian dye, a canopy
To cover the brat's cradle, you in state
Like Pompey's Julia."

Massinger's City Madam, acted at the Black Friars, 1659.

This piece was probably written long before the quarto edition was published; because, although a considerable degree of confusion and uncertainty prevails respecting the period of the death of Massinger, we think it is pretty generally allowed to have been previous to the time at which this play is dated. Yet it is no where intimated that this was the last of his dramatic works. It is well known that he wrote eleven plays which are not printed; seven of which were entered in the books of the Stationers' Company, by Mr. Moseley, 1653, most probably after the death of their author, and the remaining four by the same person, 1660. But a stronger proof of the City Madam's having been written much earlier than it is dated, may be gathered from the piece itself. The manners of the *dramatis personæ* are correctly those of the citizens in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, but they bear no similitude to those of the same class of people in the second. In this period, splendor had given place to economy, and the utmost plainness, both with respect to dress and furniture, prevailed; personal and domestic decorations were both the constant subjects of animadversion from the pulpits. If " the loathsomeness of long hair, naked breasts, and painted faces," was one Sunday denounced, the next the ecclesiastical thunders were equally levelled at gewgaws, trappings, and toys of vanity, exhibited in jewels, silks, satins, ribands, bracelets, &c. Jezebel and the whore of Babylon were frequently quoted, and even the *purfled* (*e*) *petticoat* declared *popish* and *anti-*

(*d*) Quilled.

(*e*) Embroidered.

exhibited by Mr. Misselden (*Circle of Commerce, p.* 121, *ed.* 1623), was, according to the following statement, against this country :—

The total amount of exportations (including therein the custom at 5 per cent. of such goods as pay poundage, the imposts on bays tin, lead, and pewter, and the merchants' profit of 15 per cent. together with freight and petty charges), was.....	£2,320,436	12	10
The total imports (including 91,059l. 11s. 7d. customs, &c.).....	2,619,315	0	0
Balance lost to England this year by foreign commerce	298,878	7	2

But although this balance was, as the author most accurately states, lost to England, it must be observed, that the loss fell entirely upon the landed and manufacturing interests. The merchants, in their 15 per cent. upon imported goods, had nearly as much profit as upon those exported, while the traders (*i. e.* dealers by retail) are said to have made an immense advantage by the sale of foreign commodities, many of which were esteemed great rarities, their prices unfixed, and consequently liable to any valuation which the demand of the public or the *discretion* of the shopkeeper chose to set upon them.

Of this nature were silks (we fear fine woollen cloths), looking and drinking glasses, china, calico, cambric, a variety of articles of costly furniture manufactured in France,* a number of

christian. The furniture of houses did not fare better than personal decoration; the sign of the Beast was discerned in tapestry and hangings; curtains were deemed rags of the *Romish tabernacle*; the cross legs of a table were exploded as unsightly, and a *joint stool* denounced as an abomination before the Lord. The diet of the people was, as they in the elegance of republican idioms termed it, *purged* of the filth of idolatry. minced pies and cross buns were exiled from the kingdom of saints; twelfth cakes were first stripped of their decorations, and then absolutely preached down; and even *plumb tom anathemized* (*f*). All kind of cates were made as plain in their forms as *Parliament gingerbread* (*g*); and if, at an entertainment, a man had presumed to have laid his knife and fork cross each other, the whole table would have been in an uproar, and the term *papist* would have been echoed and re-echoed from every side. The reign of fanaticism was, therefore, hostile to the arts, and at once deprived the people of the ease, the elegancies, and the comforts of life. In consequence, it produced a very different system of manners from that which Massinger delineated, which (leaving gluttony out of the question) the reader must, even from our short quotations, have observed run into the contrary extreme.

But there is another reason to believe that the play of Massinger, which we have held up as a mirror to reflect the manners of *his* age, is of a much earlier date than that which its title displays; and this reason is founded upon a fact which cannot be either controverted or removed; namely, it is stated to have been acted at the Black Friars. Now it happens, that the theatre at the *Black Friars* (*h*) was silenced the first year of the interregnum, and we believe never opened again. If Rhodes (who had formerly, as is stated, been "wardrobe-keeper to the theatre in the Black Friars") formed a company in the year 1659, they performed at the Cockpit, in Drury-lane. Indeed, we have either read or heard that the Black Friars theatre, which was a part of the ancient monastery, was, as it appears by Randolph, (*i*) called Black Friars College, and was afterward *converted* into a meeting-house. (*k*)

For the reasons that we have here stated, we therefore think, that the date of the City Madam is wrong, and (which led to this disquisition) that the manners therein represented are those that prevailed during the first thirty years of the sixteenth century, and not later.

* No people, with all their politeness and volatility, understood their own interest better than the Parisians. The French ambas-

(*f*) A kind of porridge, made of ale, sugar, plumbs, spice, and other ingredients. It was, among the common people, a Christmas breakfast.

(*g*) Which was about this time invented.

(*h*) The ordinance by which the lord mayor, the magistrates of Middlesex, Westminster, &c. were directed to pull down all the play-houses, was dated the 11th February, 1647.

(*i*) Muses' Looking Glass, 1638.

(*k*) Part of the walls of which were standing until the time that New Bridge-street, Black Friars, and the adjacent buildings, were erected.

elegant superfluities from the same country and from Italy, the stuffs of Flanders, and the spice * and provisions of Holland. From this year (1622) it is to be observed, that to the year 1640 there was a gradual increase of foreign commerce, and consequently of domestic traffic and correspondence; of which, perhaps, the surest criterion is the extension of the Post Office, and the regulation of the carriage of letters and packets, which had now, from the multifarious concerns of the nation, become absolutely necessary.

At this period (1640), when we take commerce to have arrived at its highest stage antecedent to the great rebellion, and when, under the mild and benevolent auspices of a monarch who ought to have been adored, the arts and manufactures of the country flourished, while the people who (had it not been for the operation of that horde of most diabolical and malignant spirits that have stained the fair page of England's history) might have enjoyed happiness as perfect as falls to the lot of mortality, were at once plunged into all the horrors of civil warfare. Let us, therefore, in order to calculate the height from which they had descended, shew, through the medium of metropolitan improvement, another instance of the effects of increasing commerce: a subject pleasing in speculation, and, from the observations that may occur, useful in deduction.

About this time, still keeping in view the awful period, the year 1640, the suburbs of London were expanding on every side, but more especially toward the west. Then arose Long-acre, Clare-market, Bedfordbury, and other parts of what was then the parish of St. Giles in the Fields. The very names of the more ancient streets in the vicinity of Covent-garden, are taken from the royal family of the Stuarts: * such as James-street, King-street, Charles-street, Henrietta-street, the plan of these was drawn by that great architect, Inigo Jones. He also designed the Piazza, and a most magnificent design it was. The buildings in that part of the square where the house and gardens of the Duke of Bedford stood are of a much more modern date. † Bloomsbury and the streets at the Seven Dials were erected somewhat later. The buildings in Leicester-fields have arisen since the Restoration; as have the far greater number of those in the parishes of St. James, St. Anne, St. Martin, and St. Giles. "I have," says an ingenious and indefatigable author, ‡ "met with several old persons in my younger days, who remembered that there was but a single house (a cake-house) between the Mews-gate at Charing-cross and St. James's Palace gate, where now stand the stately piles of St. James's-square, formerly a place for cudgel-playing, § &c. Pall-mall, ‖ and other fine streets. They also remember a quick-set hedge on the west side of St. Mar-

sadors, at least from the age of James, were in the habit of bringing over a great variety of splendid articles of furniture, which were displayed to the admiration of our good citizens. Some one in their train, upon these occasions, could generally procure the same from Paris.

* We had, it is true, at this period, 1622, the possession of Amboyna, one of the spice islands, under contract for the English East India Company to receive one-third of the cloves it produced. But the tragical manner in which, toward the close of that year, our people were driven from it, has been too often a subject of animadversion to render a recapitulation of such horrid scenes necessary.

* This is a proof that they were beloved. We do not find Cromwell-street, Ireton-street, Bradshaw-square, or any of the names of the regicides, thus handed down to posterity.

† Viz. in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne.

‡ Mr. Macpherson.

§ When the basin in St. James's-square was, seven or eight years since, emptied, in order to be repaired, there was found in it *keys*, and several pair of fetters, which it was supposed had been thrown there by prisoners who escaped out of Newgate in the riots, 1780.

‖ The most remarkable house (*l*) in this beautiful street is that which was once the great Duke de Schomberg's. It then came into the possession of a gentleman who, for his personal attractions, obtained the appellation of handsome Astley, who divided it into three. In one of these, we remember, Gainsborough resided. The centre was occupied by Dr. Graham, and latterly by Cosway. From the attic story and leads, which were by the latter formed into a green-house and garden, there is a picture comprising a portrait of Maria Cosway, and a most beautiful view over the Park, Westminster, &c. The landscape, by our friend, the late W. Hodges.

(*l*) Remarkable, we mean, for its tenants.

tin's-lane. Yet High Holborn and Drury-lane were filled with noblemen's and gentlemen's houses almost one hundred and fifty years ago. Those fine streets leading down to the river Thames have all been built since the beginning of the seventeenth century, upon the sites of noblemen's houses and gardens who have removed further westward, as their names denote. Even some parts of the city of London remained unbuilt within about one hundred and fifty years past, particularly all the grounds between Shoe-lane and *Fewter's* (now Fetter) lane, which in King Charles the 1st's reign, and even some of them since, have been built into streets, lanes, &c. Several other parts of the city, it is well known, have been rendered more populous by the removal of the nobility, &c. to Westminster liberties, on the sites of whose former houses whole streets, lanes, and courts have been added since the death of Queen Elizabeth."

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC;
OR,
THE DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

SECOND VISIT.

Ha nugæ seria ducent in mala.

Scene draws, and discovers Phantom sitting in a melancholy attitude in a study. Books and papers on the table: loud rapping at the door; he starts; the Doctor appears, speaking as entering.

Doctor.

I BELIEVE my servant has a presentiment of the nature of this case, for he has forgotten to give *the sick rap* at the door. Ah ha! friend Phantom, I am glad you have left your chamber, and descended to your study: I hope you have left your disorders above stairs too.

Phantom. Some of them I have; but I have got a new affliction.

Doctor. The devil you have!

Phantom. Worse than all my other complaints!

Doctor. What can this be?

Phantom. My whole habit is bad.

Doctor. No! I think only a part of it.

Phantom. What part?

Doctor. That flannel wrapping-gown, which I think a confounded *bad habit* this hot weather.

Phantom. Be it so! I wish I could as easily throw off my disorders, but they are still worse.

Doctor. Worse!

Phantom. Yes! I have a bad liver.

Doctor. I have known many *bad livers* in my time.

Phantom. That were suddenly taken off?

Doctor. Not so suddenly as you will be, if you do not change.

Phantom. You frighten me to death.

Doctor. Why? You may be taken off in the print-shops.

Phantom. Ah! I fear that I shall make but a bad figure there; for when I looked in the glass I observed that I was much changed since yesterday.

Doctor. My dear sir, I can observe that without a glass!

Phantom. I change every hour!

Doctor. You do indeed!

Phantom. For the worse! (*Doctor shakes his head.*) Ah! I see by that motion you think so; my mind reflects as many diseases as the body of the chamelion does colours.

Doctor. There, friend Phantom, you are pretty near the right: name me a few more of your complaints.

Phantom. Ague, asthma, rheumatism, acrid humours, palsy, bile, jaundice, scorbutic habit, nervous affect ——

Doctor (putting his hand before the patient's mouth). Hold! hold! Mr. Phantom; if you run on at this rate, I shall think you are taking the business out of the hands of the *parish-clerks*, and, with vast ingenuity, composing a *bill of mortality*.

Phantom. That I could easily do, doctor, if you would but furnish *the materials*.

Doctor. Ha! ha! ha! I have always a good opinion of a patient who can turn a jest upon the author of it. I would rather, if it were in my power, prescribe *wit* than *medicines*.

Phantom. Yet, doctor, you see but half my afflictions.

Doctor. And that's more than you see, or rather than you feel, yourself.

Phantom. What! do you suppose I am not sensible of my ailments?

Doctor. I do suppose that, in many respects, you are not sensible at all.

Phantom. How!

Doctor. Aye, Mr. Phantom, you may start; but I repeat, however bright your ideas may be in other matters, yet, with regard to yourself, you seem to me to be deficient of common

understanding. You sent for me as a physician; but for this visit I relinquish the profession, because your case does not seem to me to require one.

Phantom. Ah! you think so bad of it?

Doctor. I do indeed! You can hardly think worse of it yourself; but not exactly in the same way. I therefore speak to you as a friend, and in that character sincerely wish that you had a slight touch of some one of the disorders that you have mentioned, because you would then know what is the matter with you.

Phantom. Do I not know what is the matter with me at present?

Doctor. Indeed you do not! but as I can give a pretty shrewd guess at your real situation, I will do what is rather *unprofessional*—hint to you my *real* opinion.

Phantom. That is in the highest degree liberal.

Doctor. "A little flattery at times does well," ha, friend Phantom! However, I am to inform you that you are surfeited with REPLETION.

Phantom. Repletion!

Doctor. Yes! you have too much health, too much money, too much time, and, if you experience a paucity of any thing, it is of subjects to create uneasiness; it is of those rubs which active and professional men meet with in the world, such as teach them how to appreciate, and indeed to envy you those *real* blessings of life that are in your power. Only reflect for a moment, my friend, if you was really afflicted with only one of those diseases of which you enlarge your catalogue every hour, what would be your sensations? Tell me, do you suppose, under such a calamity, that you could throw it off in a moment, and take up another which to you appeared ideally worse? Certainly you could not: therefore this ought to convince you that all your complaints are equally visionary.

Phantom. Then you think that I am perfectly well?

Doctor. I do: I wish my health was as good as yours; consequently as your constitution is firm, it is a duty which you owe to yourself and your family to endeavour to keep it so: therefore, instead of wrapping yourself in that odious flannel gown, sentencing yourself to solitary confinement as if you had been convicted of a misdemeanor, and sitting with your legs cocked up upon a stool in a corner of your study, where, by-the-bye, you never read, order your things, instantly dress yourself, and from this day begin a more active course of existence. You owe at least five hundred visits; these are a kind of moral obligations; pay them all; you will then be able to look your friends in the face: and in future, my good Phantom, be it your first care to blend business with moderate relaxation, and exercise with moderate repose; and take my word, in the course of a month all these *megrims* will sink to their cells under the *College of Physicians*, and, to use a common expression, you will have much more need of a cook than a DOCTOR. So, for the last time I hope this turn, good morning to you, Mr. Phantom. [*Exit Doctor.*

The scene closes.

The MELANGE,

No. IV.

THE hereditary descent of talent is not the least remarkable of all the features of human life; and if we believe the poet, it extends even to the brute creation—"*est in equis, est in juvenas patrûm virtus.*"—The whole family of SHERIDAN have ever been conspicuous for the peculiarity of their humour. The late Richard Sheridan, cousin germain to the late representative for Westminster, and many years a member in the Irish parliament, possessed this social vein in as pre-eminent a degree as Surgeon Edwards, mentioned in No. III. with this difference, that his legal knowledge and his ornamental education rendered every thing that he said more exquisite and more terse. We must begin with some anecdote; and the first which occurs is one at which I laughed heartily, having been a witness of it. One night, at supper at a friend's house, he sat opposite a gentleman on whom nature had bestowed a most hideous countenance. Sheridan, who was himself extremely ordinary, having applied a tankard which had a transparent bottom to his head, continued, after he had drained the contents, to hold it in the same position for a considerable time, till at length he was asked "What he was about?"—"I am," replied Sheridan, "looking at myself in the glass, and I vow to the Lord I never thought I was so ugly before!"—And taking it

down, and affecting to discover the nature of the bottom, "Ah! sir," says he to his opposite neighbour, "perhaps it was your face I saw."—The parties were well acquainted; and the solemn inquiry of Sheridan produced, it may be supposed, a general laugh.

In the rebellion in Ireland in the year 1798, the Bishop of Ferns was amongst the greatest sufferers, as may easily be believed when it is known that his compensation as a suffering loyalist amounted to 5,627*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* a sum generally considered to be very short of the damage his lordship sustained, particularly in the wanton destruction of a most valuable library; and it is a fact, that the rebels converted almost all the folios into saddles, by simply opening them in the middle, and clapping them on their horses' backs. On the above anecdote being told to a gentleman, he immediately composed the following epigram:—

> The seat of learning here we find
> The rebels do inverse;
> The bishop finds it *in* his head,
> The rebel *at* his ——."

The Right Hon. J. P. Curran, master of the rolls, having, one day, taken a long ride into the country, called upon a good old lady, who requested he would take some refreshment; upon Mr. Curran's acquiescing in her proposal, the lady rang the bell, and ordered "*the* cold turkey pye" to be brought in. After a considerable delay, the footman returned, and told his mistress that "the rats had devoured it."—"Ah!" said the old lady, "I know who the rats are; the two maids, *Jenny* and *Sarah*, are the rats."—"Madam," replied Mr. Curran, "that surely cannot be a matter of surprise to you;—time out of mind the *Jenny-Sarahs* [Janizaries] have been Turkey Py-rats."

A certain schoolmaster taking a walk of relaxation one afternoon, was observed by two of his young pupils (who were walking with their father) from a great distance, and were recognised in turn, and a salutation exchanged. The children pointing him out, and saying, "he *know'd* us the moment he saw us," were checked by their father, and, on approaching their master, were complained of for their breach of PRISCIAN's head.—"Ah!" said the schoolmaster, "this is very bad indeed, and must be corrected—*Dignus vindice* NODUS."

The same gentleman being asked if he had Morse's Geography, and replying in the negative, it was observed, that it was very scarce, and that no person in the town had it. "That is odd indeed," said the schoolmaster; "though I have it not, I thought it quite common—*Mors omnibus communis.*"

POSTHUMUS.

NOTICE *of an* OMISSION *in the* FOURTH VOLUME *of* MALCOLM'S LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *11th Sept.* 1807.

IN looking over the fourth volume of Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, which, generally speaking, I think a very curious, useful, and entertaining work, I must confess I was much surprised to observe an omission for which I know not how to account. This occurs in page 170, where a list is given of the rectors of the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, of which the following is a transcript:—

RECTORS.

1724 ——— Wilkinson, chaplain to the Duke of Manchester.
——— Villiers, D.D. circa 1732.
1736 Edward Willes, D.D.
1743 Joseph Sims, M.A.
1758 Joshua Kyte, M.A.
* * * * * * * *
1804 William Vincent, D.D. dean of Westminster.

These are the whole of the names given in the list; therefore the omission to which I allude occurs betwixt the names of JOSHUA KYTE, M.A. and WILLIAM VINCENT, D.D. and which should be thus filled up:—

**** Robert Pool Finch, D.D. prebendary of Westminster.

The precise time when Dr. Finch succeeded Mr. Kyte I cannot now recollect; but I know that he was rector of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, antecedent to the year 1785. His memory will long be cherished by the inhabitants of that parish, for he was equally revered and venerated for his piety, and his eloquence as a preacher, as he was loved and esteemed for his virtues as a man. While the former

ever commanded the most respectful attention, the latter endeared him to his parishioners, because they considered his domestic life as the best comment upon those doctrines which from the pulpit he so forcibly and so elegantly delivered.

Dr. FINCH published several SERMONS and a few TRACTS. Of his sermons, I have one now before me, preached at CHRIST CHURCH, MIDDLESEX, for the benefit of THE HUMANE SOCIETY, Sunday, the 30th of March, 1788; and at the parish-church of WANDSWORTH, Sunday, the 27th day of April following:* a sermon which does equal honour to the preacher, and to the excellent institution that he so powerfully recommends.

Respecting his tracts, I can only recollect the subject of one, which was "against PROFANE SWEARING;" but I think that he was the author of several others that were distributed by THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Having, therefore, the highest veneration for the memory of Dr. FINCH, I must repeat, that I am surprised to observe the omission of his name in the list of the rectors of a parish where his influence was once so important, where he was so much esteemed, and where it would have been so easy to have applied to the churchwardens or the vestry-clerk, either of whom, I am sure, would have felt a gratification in furnishing Mr. Malcolm with a correct list.

I am, Sir.
Your very obedient humble servant,
J. M.

* Published at the request of the Humane Society.

*** We have inserted the above intimation to Mr. M. because it contains a respectful tribute to the memory of Dr. FINCH; but if our correspondent *J. M.* had continued his researches, he would have found, in page 504 of the same volume, in the list of the rectors of St. Michael's, Cornhill, this correction:—

"1771. Robert Pool Finch, D.D.† resigned 1784."

"† Of Peter-house, B.A. 1743, M.A. 1747, S.T.P. 1772, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of St. John the Evangelist, where, in page 176, his name should *be* inserted before that of Dr. Vincent, who *succeeded* him. He died 1803, aged 80."

Dr. Finch had been out the morning of his death. He was stepping from his carriage at the Deanery-gate, Dean's-yard, Westminster, when he was seized with a fit, and fell into the arms of Mr. Sutherland, a medical gentleman who was passing.——We conceive our correspondent, therefore, instead of having, as he hints, *looked over*, has *overlooked* a most material passage in the work to which he refers.—EDITOR.

OBSERVATIONS *on* MARKING LINEN, *&c.*

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, 10*th Sept.* 1807.

AS I have lately seen in some of the periodical publications, complaints that all the *compositions* and *inks* used for marking linen are deficient in what ought to be their greatest requisite, DURABILITY, it would have occurred to me that there was some mistake in the assertion, because, upon inquiry in my own family, I learn that the marks of our linen last as long as the fabrics upon which they are impressed, but that I know from circumstances which I shall presently mention, that the complainants are correct. I have, in writing this, no desire to recommend any particular composition, for, to say the truth, I do not know where even that to which I have alluded was purchased; I only know that it is glutinous, and appears like a kind of printing ink, and that it is used with *types*: but I am of opinion that any sort of metallic or mineral colour ground with boiled linseed oil and litharge, (*i. e.* drying oil, as it is termed), would answer the same purpose.

As an instance: In a very large parish workhouse, respecting the government of which I had once some concern, all the linen, cotton, and woollen articles, from the *kerchief* of a GIRL or the *band* of a BOY up to the *great coat* of a WATCHMAN, were marked with a composition, prepared by grinding *minium* (the common red lead of the shops) with the drying oil before mentioned; and this, when thoroughly hardened by an exposure to the sun and air, never wore off the cloth, or faded in its tint.

This composition was impressed upon the various articles with wooden stamps, which appeared to me the most expeditious mode of *marking* that I had ever seen.

It is true, that the colour of red lead,

or vermilion, is not the most agreeable to the eye; but, as I have observed, *crocus martis*, a preparation of *copper*, or any *mineral colours*, mixed in the same manner, would do as well. In short, most of those compositions whose impressions upon calico and linen are indelible, of which the present state of our piece manufactures shews that there are a great number, would answer every domestic purpose that can be desired.

It has, from my habits of life, so happened, that I have frequently had occasion to observe, that at our police-offices many charges in cases of felony have failed, although there was scarcely any doubt of the criminality of the prisoners implicated, merely from the circumstance of the marks upon linen, &c. being either wholly obliterated, or rendered so faint by repeated washings, that it was impossible to swear to them: therefore the necessity of procuring a permanent composition or menstruum for *marking*, as a measure of protection and of police, is sufficiently obvious.

Those prepared in the manner to which I have alluded, I should suppose, would answer that desirable purpose; and I think it would be an improvement on the present mode of their application, if, instead of the leaden types, now much in use, many of which must of necessity be similar, every family or person used a wooden stamp, like those with which *post letters* are impressed, upon which might be cut their names, initials, arms, crests, or any other device that suited their fancy: these might be clearly identified, and are impossible to be mistaken. I observe that the *fags* of the pieces of Irish linen and of English calico are marked in this manner, and am informed that their impressions are indelible. This is well known to *old thieves*, who, whensoever they steal those articles, always cut off the fag ends: consequently the compositions used for marking them might, I should suppose, be easily procured, and adapted to household purposes.

This may seem a trifling subject; yet, when considered as a measure of precaution, of domestic economy, and of general police, however interior, it becomes important: therefore I wish that any of your correspondents who are better acquainted with the means by which it may be improved would favour the public with their observations upon it.

I am, sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
H. R.

Descriptions, Remarks, Anecdotes, *and* Sentiments, *during a* Voyage *from the* West Indies *to* North America, *and from thence to* England, *and during the* Author's Rambles *in the two latter* Countries.

BY A GENTLEMAN LATELY RETURNED FROM THE WEST INDIES.

(*Continued from page* 115.)

ABOUT twelve o'clock we got into Worcester. This city struck me at first view as a very handsome one; at least if spacious well paved streets, genteel and regular houses, with excellent pavements, can be supposed to constitute one. I again had occasion to lament my Litchfield accident, which deprived me of the power of staying to visit the cathedral and other parts of this respectable city. It was here, I called to recollection, that the usurper Cromwell obtained that victory over the Scotch army which completed the discomfiture of Charles II. and obliged him to take refuge in France. At Worcester I had the good fortune to get as fellow-travellers three ladies (going to Bristol), whose agreeable manners and conversational talents delighted me during the remainder of my journey. One of these was a very respectable inhabitant of Worcester, going to visit a daughter at a boarding-school in the vicinity of Bristol: this lady was well acquainted with the country around, and was obliging enough to answer all my queries as to the names, owners, &c. of the places we passed. The next lady was from Ireland, lively, facetious, and full of entertaining anecdote. The third lady was the sister of the preceding one, and said little, but was nevertheless an agreeable, good-natured creature. Never since I left Jamaica had I been happy enough to have more pleasing fellow-travellers; and I only had to lament that our acquaintance would be of such short duration. But such is our journey through this life. It will be superfluous to stop and inform the reader, what he may know from any gazetteer, that Worcester is a considerable inland city, containing nine

churches, besides the cathedral, three large schools, seven hospitals, &c. &c. and that it is famous for its elegant *china*, or rather porcelaine, manufacture. I will proceed on in my journey through Worcestershire, which is considered as a rich and fertile county, but particularly one part of it, the vale of Evesham, which is styled the garden and granary of these parts. The greater part of this county is either level, or consisting of hills of an easy ascent; the only exception is the Malvern hills. These, as we passed along, presented to the view their abrupt acclivities and lofty summits, to the right; while on the left, the Bredon hills charmed us with their softer swellings and more cultivated aspect. This county is peculiarly beautified, as is indeed Gloucestershire, the adjoining one, by the hedgerows and tufts of wood that are scattered over them. In the former, it is not unusual to see fruit-trees, particularly pears. After passing through the villages of Kemsey, Severnstoke, Ripple, &c. we arrived at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire. Here again did my Litchfield misfortune occur to me, for it deprived me of the opportunity of seeing the interior of one of the noblest Gothic churches in the kingdom, being the remains of a very ancient monastery. This town is situated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon. It is not a very large town. It is celebrated for a bloody battle fought here between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, during the dreadful civil contest between these houses, wherein the latter suffered a severe defeat. Shakspeare tells us, in his second part of Henry the IVth, that Tewkesbury was once famous for mustard.

From Tewkesbury we proceeded on through Twigworth and Longford, two villages, to Gloucester, the entrance into which is the most mean and gloomy imaginable, the streets being narrow, and the houses old and wretched. Notwithstanding this, Gloucester is an ancient and respectable city, and the four principal streets, which meet in the centre of the town, are genteel and regular. Gloucester is situated on the Severn. It is by no means so large at present as it was anciently; for we are told that it formerly contained eleven churches, whereas it only contains five now, besides the cathedral. This latter is a very ancient and noble structure, of the Gothic kind. I was told that it contains, among other ancient tombs, that of Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, and that of the unfortunate Edward II. Gloucester carries on a pretty good trade by means of the Severn, up which large vessels come. From Gloucester we proceeded through the small villages of Quedgeley, Whitminster, Cambridge Inn, and Cam, neither of which deserve much notice—indeed, the two latter are only a few straggling houses. Thence we entered the small town of Dursley, chiefly inhabited by clothiers, but more distinguished by the venerable ruins of its ancient castle. From Dursley we proceeded, over Berkeley Heath, to Newport, a small town, or rather village, nineteen miles from Bristol. It is remarkable, that besides this, Newport, there are five other towns and boroughs of that name in England, each of them larger than this. At Newport we stopped and dined on an excellent dinner, with malt liquor, for the moderate price of two shillings. After dinner (about half past five o'clock) we continued our journey. I ought to have remarked, that the rural scenery between Gloucester and Newport was the most charming I had beheld since I left Staffordshire, particularly the hills on our left, some of the spots on which appeared to our delighted eyes like so many Elysiums! In our route from Newport, we passed through the villages of Stowe, Falfield, Alveston (near which several antiquities have, I understand, been dug up), Rudgway, Almondbury (where is a Saxon fortification, and where it is said King Egbert was buried), Filton, and Horfield. Whence we entered the city of Bristol about nine o'clock in the evening, and put up at the White Hart inn. There was little of the country between Newport and Bristol worth noticing, except the view, within a few miles of the latter, of the Severn, and beyond it the lofty hills of Carmarthenshire. On entering Bristol, I could not help noticing the remarkable coincidence of my having left Jamaica on a Sunday, left New York on a Sunday, arrived in Liverpool on a Sunday, and arrived at Bristol within three hours of the beginning of that day, without any design or forethought, I am sure, on my part, to bring such a concurrence of time about.

Sunday proving a fine day, I took a stroll through this ancient, opulent, and respectable city of Bristol; and the first

thing that struck me was, that the narrowest and least elegant street in it (being the one from which I set out) was that to which they had given the name—certainly implying spaciousness—*Broad-street*. For aught I know, it might have been considered, in the days of Queen Bess or her father Harry the VIIIth, as a *broad street*: but certainly at the present time, comparatively speaking, it can only be deemed *nominally* so: and one would think that names ought to alter with ideas. Bristol, like most other large mercantile towns, exhibits a mixture of elegant and mean, spacious and confined, clean and dirty, streets. There are some, as Park-street, Bridge-street, Clare-street, Portland-square, Queen's-square, &c. that would do honour to any city; but there are others truly wretched and filthy; while some again are of a medium kind—passable, and no more, in so wealthy a city. The houses in the first-rate streets are handsome and regular; but there are a great many in the second class, even in the centre of the town, that are old and mean. The churches here, of which there are eighteen, besides the cathedral, are, in general, elegant and venerable specimens of the Gothic and Saxon architecture, particularly the cathedral and St. Mary Redcliffe church. Both these I visited. The former I attended to hear divine service performed by the Bishop of Bristol, who preached a solemn and impressive sermon on the occasion. I hope, however, I am not guilty of profanation, when I say, that the chanting of the responses by the choristers sounded displeasing to my ears: I thought there was, in the inflexions of the voice, something burlesque, theatrical, and (God forgive me if I am wrong!) quite unsuitable to the solemnity with which such awful words as "Lord be merciful, and incline our hearts to keep this law," should, methinks, be pronounced. But I humbly entreat forgiveness of the whole reverent clergy for presumptuously offering such an opinion, contrary to the established practice of the church: The cathedral of Bristol is a very ancient structure, and of considerable dimensions, though part of it was destroyed during the civil wars. The cloisters, &c. still remain. On first entering it, I remembered, and recited to myself, the three first lines of that most beautiful and impassioned of all Pope's poetical works, the epistle of Eloisa to Abelard—

> "In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
> Where heavenly-pensive Contemplation dwells,
> And ever-musing Melancholy reigns."

There are some very ancient tombs in this cathedral; among the rest, that of its founder, Fitzharding. One of the most elegant of the modern monuments is that of the celebrated Mrs. Draper (Sterne's Eliza), erected to her memory by the Dean of York, Sterne's particular friend, unknown, as I was told, to Mr. Draper, her husband. On the monument are represented two female figures, emblematical of Genius and Benevolence, reclining on each side of, and weeping over, the urn of Eliza, and beneath is this inscription:—

> "Sacred to the memory
> of ELIZABETH DRAPER;
> in whom
> genius and benevolence
> were united."

There is here also a beautiful elegy, or epitaph, written on the tomb of the wife of Mason, by that admired poet.

In different parts of the cathedral are the most strange, grotesque figures that a disordered fancy could well conjure up; such as a ram playing on a fiddle, a man riding backwards on a boar, and such like, besides a number that are of the most indecent description. A number of these latter, I was told, had been removed, as too outrageous to common decency, but still many remained. These have doubtless been the handy-work of the ancient monks, who were formerly supported here in a life of idleness and licentiousness, and are a lively indication of the abandoned character of those pretended devotees to a life of *purity* and sanctity. From the top of the tower of the cathedral is a fine view of the city below, and of the more elevated parts of the city and circumjacent country.

The church of St. Mary Redcliffe is, perhaps, as handsome and venerable a parish-church of its kind as there is in England. It is quite in the Gothic style, and impresses, on viewing it either within or without, with a religious reverence and awe. It had, on my visit to it, been lately cleaned and beautified within; in consequence of which the massy Gothic pillars of the aisles had the appearance, to the first glance of a beholder, of being formed of marble:

they are without gilding or other gaudy decoration, and certainly much better are they without it. Above the altar, in this church, are some very good paintings, particularly that of the Ascension, by Hogarth. But what chiefly attracted my curiosity was the room and apartment where Chatterton —ill-fated youth!—said he had obtained the manuscripts of Rowley's poem; a modernised transcript of which he pretended he had given to the world in the celebrated poems he published under that name. Whether they were really the productions of Rowley (a monk who lived about four centuries ago), or of Chatterton himself, I will not pretend to say; a great deal has been said on both sides of the question, without bringing it to a termination; and I must candidly confess, that, for my own part, never was my mind so equally divided between two opinions, neither of which can I say I am decidedly of. I will only say thus far, that if these poems were only a modernized transcription from Rowley's manuscript, why has not that manuscript been produced to the world, and thereby put an end to the dispute? or what has become of it? or, supposing these poems to have been the offspring of Chatterton's own inventive genius, they must ever be deemed a prodigy of early genius almost beyond the reach of credibility. This much is at least certain, that this unhappy youth reflected honour on the city which gave him birth; and much is it to be lamented, that instead of being cheered and cherished by the smiles of a generous patronage, he should have been driven to desperation by absolute misery and want! Had Chatterton been born at Athens, during the zenith of its splendor in the arts, he would have had the homage of public honours paid him: but Athens was not a city of merchants, like Bristol. Yet, far from being of Mr. Burke's opinion—that "*a merchant's god is his gold: his country his invoice; his desk his altar; his ledger his bible; the Exchange his church; and he has no faith but in his banker;*"—I think it injurious and unjust, and am of opinion that merchants in general are worthy and respectable characters: though, in the estimation of that character, some have said, that, accustomed as they are to selfish, cold-blooded speculations of profit, we must exclude from it the warmer and more generous sensibilities of our nature—the openness of an unpractised heart, the nobleness of *disinterested* friendship, the thrillings of pity, and glow of unbidden sympathy. But however many may deserve this reflection, there are others of a very opposite description, more than one of which I myself have had the happiness of knowing. But, to return to Chatterton: I had been given to understand that his townsmen were *at length* resolved to erect a cenotaph to his memory. Be this as it may, his early and extraordinary talents will long be remembered with respect by all the admirers of genius, while his untimely end will be lamented by them.

There are few public buildings in Bristol, except the churches, the Exchange, and the Infirmary, that are much to be admired. The Exchange is a quadrangular building, dark and heavy within the area; it is very inferior even to the old Exchange in Liverpool, but much more so to the noble fabric they are building there for a new Exchange. I notice that the merchants who meet at the Exchange in Bristol assemble on the pavement in front of it, instead of the interior area. There is at present a noble undertaking going on at Bristol, the opening a new bed for the river Avon for a certain extent, with dams, &c. in order to preserve such a sufficiency of water, as at flood-tide, to keep vessels always afloat in that river and in the Froom. This was wanted; and when completed, with all its locks, basins, dams, flood-gates, &c. will be a work that will reflect honour on the commercial spirit of the Bristolians. At present the navigation of this port is much complained of, particularly on account of the vessels lying so much aground in the mud of the river. I am told that 300,000*l.* will be required to complete this undertaking, and that about one-third of that sum is already expended. In excavating this new course, oak trees and their roots have been discovered at the depth of from twenty to thirty feet below the surface of the earth. Whether we are to trace this to some great convulsion of nature, or to suppose the superstrata of earth a gradual accumulation of vegetable soil, I will leave to the determination of those who are more accustomed to such inquiries.

Bristol is considered as the second city in England for opulence; but Liverpool certainly outdoes it in point of commercial magnitude. This may partly be

accounted for by the superiority the former enjoys of situation as a seaport. But it is also said, that the Bristol merchants, though they possess a better capital than those of Liverpool, are yet inferior to them in spirit and enterprise. However this may be, certain it is, that the trade of Liverpool has hitherto been, *and still is*, rapidly increasing, while that of Bristol has rather, of late years, been somewhat on the decline. The abolition of the slave-trade would be severely felt by Liverpool; but the active spirit that seems to animate its traders would, I fancy, soon discover some new sources of commercial prosperity, to compensate for this loss.

Bristol contains more numerous manufactures than Liverpool. They have here no less than fifteen or sixteen glass-houses.

I have been told that the Bristolians were rude and boorish in their manners (whence I suppose the appellation of Bristol *hogs*): and that, with respect to strangers, and even among themselves, they were selfish, reserved, and unsociable. As I have not mingled sufficiently with society here to form an impartial idea on the subject, I shall suspend my opinion: but I fancy, like most other local dislikes, this accusation admits of much qualification. A stranger is apt to misapprehend at first view. For instance, one coming from a distant country, the inhabitants of which are accustomed to interchange friendly visits with each other, without *particular* regard to time, would, perhaps, feel his pride somewhat shocked at having a family, with whom he was intimate, and from whom he had received friendly invitations, denied to him, if he called at an unfashionable hour. But when he learned that this was the custom of the country, however awkward it might appear to him, good sense would require his acquiescence in it. In short, if hasty in imbibing prejudices, he might go from this country with an idea that the people were selfish, inhospitable, and empty in their professions, &c. when a little information and reflection would shew him that the mistake lay in the difference of customs and habits; and that such an one as had given him offence, if not carried to a punctilious extreme, was the most reasonable and desirable imaginable. To be liable to be broke in upon at all hours, would be a surrender of one's time to the calls, the caprices, and intrusions of others; a species of subjection the most insufferable, and which few would be content to endure. At the same time, I am an enemy to that too rigid adherence to punctilio and form, which tends to destroy the sweets and freedom of social and friendly intercourse: such a purchase of time is too dear.

It has been said, that the Bristolian women were so very ordinary in the time of Queen Elizabeth, that that princess held out, as a temptation to those who would marry one, the freedom of the city. I do not know whether this be true; but if so, I can only say that their beauty has much improved since that time; for in few parts of the world are there now more lovely women to be found. If I were to draw a comparison between the English ladies and American fair (say those of Philadelphia), I would leave to others to decide which had the preference in personal attractions. The Philadelphian, as I have said, can hardly be excelled for fineness of form, symmetry of feature, and delicacy of complexion; but the British beauty bears the palm for that enchanting bloom that *speaks* with so much *eloquence* in her lovely cheeks.

The environs of Bristol are truly beautiful, being adorned with handsome villages and neat country-seats around. Among the former is Clifton, the Hotwells, Redland, King's Weston, Westbury, Henbury, &c. Clifton is an elegant village, consisting of genteel houses, and is chiefly the resort of people of fashion, on account of its vicinity to the Hotwells. In this village are a great many houses built in a genteel style, and in a good situation; but being left unfinished, and being therefore uninhabited, they have a naked melancholy appearance, ill suited to the neighbourhood of so populous and bustling a place as Bristol. These buildings, it seems, were undertaken by a Mr. Lockyer, or some such name, probably from motives of ambition, who became a bankrupt in consequence, and, what was far worse, involved many others besides himself in ruin. He was, or had been, a merchant, I believe, and sunk the little *all* of many a poor person whose money lay in his hands; so that deeply had they to rue the evil hour when the mania of building seized Mr. Lockyer. I observe in the city, too, a great many houses, indeed streets of

houses, that seem in the same manner totally at a stand—not a very good sign of the increasing wealth and population of a place. The walk to Clifton and St. Vincent's rock, across the downs, is a favourite promenade with the people of Bristol; and certainly none can be more pleasing. The air wafted across the downs is the most soft and refreshing imaginable; and I do really believe, that it is more to this delicious air than to the water of the Hotwells that valetudinarians resorting thither owe the improvement of their health: the water, indeed, tastes quite insipid, as if decomposed; so that little benefit, I should think, was to be derived from it *alone*. St. Vincent's Rock contains those crystals so well known under the name of Bristol stones. The view from the top of it is beautiful and romantic—the whole country around appears distinctly in view: on one side, a rich and fertile country, embellished by the highest cultivation, shaded by the foliage of thick-spread trees; on the other, a distant view of the Severn, and intermediate glimpses of the Avon slowly flowing towards it; and beyond this the loftier hills of Wales. But I must confess, that a stranger feels a degree of disappointment on visiting the banks of the Avon—at least I did, when, previously led by the sweet rural scenery around to fancy the Avon a fine limpid stream, on whose *flowery* banks I already, in idea, seemed to repose, I found its stream as thick as a horse-pond, and embanked by mud, without one flowret to adorn it, or spot of verdure to refresh the eye. The houses about the Hotwells are built in a genteel style, being for the accommodation of the visitors. A little distance from the Hotwells I was shewn a very lofty house, built on the steepest acclivity of the hill on which it stood, with a very high brick wall in front, below containing a sort of port-holes resembling an ancient castle. This, I was told, had been erected by a journeyman plumber, who got 15,000l. by the sale of a patent he had obtained for a new method of casting small shot. This invention, so important to him, it is said, his wife was the means of his discovering, in consequence of a dream! It seems she dreamt one night, that her husband was standing on the top of the tower of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, and dropping molten lead down into the street below, which drops became of a spherical form by the time they had reached the ground. The husband, struck with the idea, tried the experiment of thus dropping lead from a great height, only breaking its fall by receiving it in water, and to his infinite joy found it *the very thing!* Such is the story, as I was told it. The poor plumber, thus suddenly enriched by unexpected wealth, which he thought could never be exhausted, immediately set about building a house suitable to his newly-acquired opulence. Like Solomon's wise man, he built his house upon a rock; but so *great*, and yet so ill-judged, were his ideas of architecture, and he carried on his work with so much expense and so little taste, that in the end his finances failed, his buildings remained unfinished, and nobody was to be found to purchase this modern *castle*, which might almost literally be said to have been *built in the air*; and thus it remains a monument of his folly.

(To be continued.)

A View *of the* Population *of* Paris.

HERETOFORE it was not unusual to hear, and even to read, in certain works, that Paris contained a million of souls. This popular error was formerly propagated by means of the almanacks, as it is at present by registers, most commonly written by men still more ignorant than the almanack-makers. From creditable authority, however, we will venture to assert, that the population of Paris has never exceeded 700,000 individuals. M. Messance, in his *Recherches sur la Population de la France*, printed in 1766, says, that from 1709 to 1718, inclusively, the number of births at Paris was 159,882; of marriages, 41,186; and of deaths, 173,933. From 1752 to 1761, inclusively, he computes the births at 192,213; marriages, 42,083; and deaths, 192,251. In this statement are included the deaths and births which took place in the *Hotel Dieu*. Hence it appears, that, on an average, the number of births annually, from 1709 to 1719, was 16,988, which multiplied by thirty produce 509,640 individuals. (The cause of multiplying the number of births by thirty, in order to determine the population, is on account of the many who live in this great city, although not born here.) It will be perceived, that

the number of births in the second computation exhibits an increase of 67,000, being rather more than an eighth on the first. In 1767, the number of births at Paris was 19,749; that of deaths, 19,875: the births being multiplied by thirty, the product will be 582,470 inhabitants. During the year 1768, there were 18,578 baptisms at Paris, of which 9,577 were boys, and 9,001 girls; 4,573 marriages; 20,898 deaths, whereof 11,522 were males, and 9,376 females. The number of foundlings in the same year was 6,025. In 1780, the births, 19,617 (out of which 5,568 were foundlings); the deaths, 21,094. In 1782, 19,387 births (5,444 foundlings); 18,953 deaths. In 1785, 19,859 births (6,918 foundlings); 20,360 deaths.

"To determine the population of the capital by ordinary calculations," says M. Necker, "is a difficult task, since of 20,000 births which annually take place in Paris, nearly 600 births are composed of foundlings; and a similar propagation having existed and increased, in an almost incredible degree, for many years, offers no certain grounds for the calculator to go upon, a difficulty in computing the population which is increased by the influx and reflux of strangers from the provinces and foreign countries. It will, therefore, be necessary to unite various circumstances, in order to the formation of even a tolerably correct idea of the ordinary number of persons residing in Paris; and on the whole, I do not think myself far from the truth in estimating it at 640 to 680 thousand souls, according to the seasons of the year in which Paris is more or less resorted to."

According to the *census* held in the year 1791, the population then amounted to 640,504 inhabitants. By the returns made from the administration of the Seine, in the fifth year of the Republic, it appears, that in Paris, during the fourth year (*i. e.* from 20th September, 1795, to 20th September, 1796), the number of births was 18,722; deaths, 27,891; marriages, 6,761; divorces, 1,213; adoptions, 43.

The constraints imposed at the present day upon provincials and foreigners, on their arrival and during their stay in Paris, contribute in no small degree to lessen the population of that city; in addition to which, the misplaced rigours, brutal conduct, and disregard of the sanctity of individuals' dwellings, which the myrmidons of the police constantly evince, frequently cause merchants and private families to quit the enslaved capital in disgust. Notwithstanding, therefore, the present extreme misery of the Parisians, and the countenance given by law to clandestine unions, the number of children brought into the Foundling Hospital is proportionably much decreased since the Revolution: in fact, during the time of Necker, the hospital annually received about 6,000 children annually, whereas now it does not receive more than 4,000. It is true, that the present ill-conducted plan of the Foundling Hospital must naturally restrain mothers from trusting their children within its walls, considering that by so doing they expose them to almost certain destruction; for in the year 6 (1797-8), out of 3,513 children received into the hospital, 3,029 died; and in the year 7 (1798-9), out of 3,777 received, 3,001 died. What a contrast is thus exhibited between French and British humanity!—The French Hospital, instead of affording protection to the helpless mortals who pass its gloomy portals, becomes their grave—the British Foundling Hospital, in every respect, does honour to the nation by which it has been established and is maintained.

POVERTY.

AN ESSAY.

BOOKS, while they teach us to respect the interests of others, often make us unmindful of our own; while they instruct the youthful reader to grasp at social happiness, he grows miserable in detail. I dislike, therefore, the philosopher who describes the inconveniencies of life in such pleasing colours, that the pupil grows enamoured of distress, and meets poverty without dread, nor fears its miseries till he severely feels them.

A youth who hath thus spent his life among books, new to the world, and unacquainted with men, but by philosophic information, may be considered as a being whose mind is filled with the errors of the wise. Utterly unqualified for a journey through life, he sets out with confidence, blunders on with vanity, and finds himself at last involved in perplexities, traduced in character, and irreparably injured in fortune.

He has first learnt from books, and

then lays it down as a maxim, that all mankind are virtuous or vicious in excess; and he has been long taught to love virtue and detest vice. Warm, therefore, in attachments, and steady in enmities, he treats every creature as a friend or foe: expects from those he loves unerring integrity, and consigns his enemies to the reproach of wanting every virtue. On this principle he proceeds, and here begin his disappointments. Upon a closer inspection of human nature, he perceives that he should have moderated his friendship, and softened his severity; for he often finds the excellencies of one part of mankind clouded with failings, or perhaps vice, and the faults of the other brightened by some virtues. He finds most characters are mixed. He now therefore, but too late, perceives that his regard should have been more cool, his hatred less violent: that the truly wise seldom court romantic friendships with the good, and avoid, if possible, the resentment even of the wicked. Every day gives him fresh instances that the bonds of friendship are frequently broken; and that those whom he has treated with disrespect more than retaliate it, by injuring him to the utmost of their power. At length he is obliged to confess, that he has declared war upon the vicious half of mankind, without being able to form an alliance among the virtuous to take a part in his quarrel.

Our book-taught philosopher, however, is now too far advanced to recede; and though diminished credit, and reduced circumstances, are the natural consequences of the many enemies his conduct has created, yet he is resolved to meet them without shrinking. Philosophers have described poverty in most charming colours; and even his vanity is touched in thinking that he shall shew the world, in himself, one more example of patience, fortitude, and resignation. "Come then, O Poverty! for what is there in thee dreadful to the wise? Temperance, Health, and Frugality walk in thy train: Cheerfulness and Liberty are ever thy companions. Shall any be ashamed of thee, of whom Cincinnatus was not ashamed?—The running brook, the herbs of the field, can satisfy nature—'Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long.'—Come, then, O Poverty! and let the world gaze with admiration at the true philosopher's resignation." The goddess appears; for Poverty ever comes at the call—but, alas! he finds her by no means the charming figure that books and his imagination had painted. All the fabric of enthusiasm is at once demolished—and a thousand miseries rise upon its ruins: he sees her in her real form, followed by her real attendants, while Scorn with pointing finger, and Contempt with various insults, are foremost in the hideous procession. Such appears Poverty to her new entertainer!

The poor man finds that he can get nobody to admire him while he is dining upon herbs. That in proportion as he grows poor, the world turns its back upon him, and gives him leave to act the philosopher in all the dignity of solitude.

"Here by dull fires, and with unjoyous cheer,
He wastes the tedious gloom." *Thomson.*

Thus is he forsaken of men, while his fortitude wants the satisfaction even of self-applause: for he either does not feel his present calamities, and that is natural insensibility,—or he disguises his feelings, and that is dissimulation. Spleen now begins to assault him. Not distinguishing in his resentments, he regards all mankind with detestation; and, commencing misanthropist, has the liberty of railing at the world in unenvied solitude.

It has been said, that he who lives alone is either an angel or a brute. The censure is too severe, and the praise unmerited. The discontented being who retires from society is generally some good-natured person who began life without experience, and knew not how to act in his intercourse with mankind, till he finds himself in declining age, with little money, and few, perhaps no, friends.

July 28, 1807. E. S. B.

Mr. Fox.

THE following character of Mr. Fox we copy from the *Bombay Courier* of the 17th January. It is ascribed to Sir James Mackintosh.

Mr. Fox united, in a most remarkable degree, the seemingly repugnant characters of the mildest of men and the most vehement of orators. In pri-

vate life he was gentle, modest, placable, kind, of simple manners, and so averse from parade and dogmatism, as to be not only unostentatious, but even somewhat inactive in conversation. His superiority was never felt but in the instruction which he imparted, or in the attention which his generous preference usually directed to the more obscure members of the company. The simplicity of his manners was far from excluding that perfect urbanity and amenity which flowed still more from the mildness of his nature, than from familiar intercourse with the most polished society of Europe. His conversation, when it was not repressed by modesty or indolence, was delightful. The pleasantry, perhaps, of no man of wit had so unlaboured an appearance. It seemed rather to escape from his mind than to be produced by it. He had lived on the most intimate terms with all his contemporaries distinguished by wit, politeness, or philosophy, or learning, or the talents of public life. In the course of thirty years he had known almost every man in Europe whose intercourse could strengthen, or enrich, or polish the mind. His own literature was various and elegant. In classical erudition, which, by the custom of England, is more peculiarly called learning, he was inferior to few professed scholars. Like all men of genius, he delighted to take refuge in poetry, from the vulgarity and irritation of business. His own verses were easy and pleasing, and might have claimed no low place among those which the French call *Vers de Societè*. The poetical character of his mind was displayed in his extraordinary partiality for the poetry of the two most poetical nations, or at least languages, of the West, those of the Greeks and the Italians. He disliked political conversation, and never willingly took any part in it. To speak of him justly, as an orator, would require a long essay. Every where natural, he carried into public something of that simple and negligent exterior which belonged to him in private. When he began to speak, a common observer might have thought him awkward; and even a consummate judge could only have been struck with the exquisite justness of his ideas, and the transparent simplicity of his manners. But no sooner had he spoken for some time, than he was changed into another being. He forgot himself and every thing around him. He thought only of his subject. His genius warmed and kindled as he went on. He darted fire into his audience. Torrents of impetuous and irresistible eloquence swept along their feelings and *conviction*. He certainly possessed, above all moderns, that union of *reason*, *simplicity*, and *vehemence*, which formed the prince of orators. He was the most *Demosthenean* speaker since Demosthenes. "I knew him," says Mr. Burke, in a pamphlet written after their unhappy difference, "when he was nineteen; since which time he has risen, by slow degrees, to be the most brilliant and accomplished debater that the world ever saw." The quiet dignity of a mind roused only by great objects, the absence of petty bustle, the contempt of shew, the abhorrence of intrigue, the plainness and downrightness, and the thorough good nature which distinguished Mr. Fox, seem to render him no very unfit representative of that old English national character, which, if it ever changed, we should be sanguine indeed to expect to see succeeded by a better. The simplicity of his character inspired confidence, the ardour of his eloquence roused enthusiasm, and the gentleness of his manners invited friendship. "I admired," says Mr. Gibbon, "the powers of a superior man, as they are blended, in his attractive character, with all the softness and simplicity of a child: no human being was ever more free from any taint of malignity, vanity, or falsehood."—From these qualities of his public and private character, it probably arose, that no English statesman ever preserved, during so long a period of adverse fortune, so many affectionate friends, and so many zealous adherents. The union of ardour in public sentiment, with mildness in social manners, was, in Mr. Fox, an hereditary quality. The same fascinating power over the attachment of all who came within his sphere, is said to have belonged to his father; and those who know the survivors of another generation, will feel that this delightful quality is not yet extinct in the race.

Perhaps nothing can more strongly prove the deep impression made by this part of Mr. Fox's character, than the words of Mr. Burke, who, in January, 1797, six years after all intercourse between them had ceased, speaking to a person honoured with some degree of Mr. Fox's friendship, said, "*To be sure he is a man made to be loved!*" and these emphatical words were uttered

with a fervour of manner which left no doubt of their heart-felt sincerity.

These few hasty and honest sentences are sketched in a temper too sober and serious for intentional exaggeration, and with too pious an affection for the memory of Mr. Fox to profane it by intermixture with the factious brawls and wrangles of the day. His political conduct belongs to history. The measures which he supported or opposed may divide the opinion of posterity, as they have divided those of the present age. But he will most certainly command the unanimous reverence of future generations, by his pure sentiments towards the commonwealth, by his zeal for the civil and religious rights of all men, by his liberal principles, favourable to mild government, to the unfettered exercise of the human faculties, and the progressive civilization of mankind; by his ardent love for a country of which the well-being and greatness were indeed inseparable from his own glory, and by his profound reverence for that free constitution, which he was universally admitted to understand better than any other man of his age, both in an exactly legal, and in a comprehensively philosophical sense.

Major TROTTER.

THIS gallant officer, who fell so bravely fighting in his country's cause, in the late attack on Buenos Ayres, was a brother of Mr. Trotter Ruthven, representative in the late parliament for the borough of Downpatrick, and of Mr. Trotter, late confidential secretary of Mr. Fox, and a nephew of the late Bishop of Down. Major Trotter began his military career in the 88th regiment, in which he was present at the taking of Dunkirk. With that regiment he went to India, and accompanied the Indian expedition to Egypt, where his merit attracted the notice of his superiors, and he was, in consequence, appointed to a situation on the staff. After the commencement of the present war, General Beresford, the friend and patron of Captain Trotter, being placed on the staff in Ireland, appointed him his aide-de-camp. From that situation he was promoted to a majority in the 83d. With the 83d Major Trotter went on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope; and, as acting assistant adjutant-general, distinguished himself in such a manner in the attack and defeat of the Dutch army, as to merit the public thanks of Sir David Baird, who commanded the British force on that expedition.

When the conquest of Buenos Ayres was achieved by the gallantry of the British troops under the conduct of General Beresford, that gallant and able officer, from the high opinion he entertained of Major Trotter's courage and ability, wrote to him to come over with the reinforcement from the Cape, and appointed him assistant adjutant-general to the British forces in South America. But, before the arrival of the reinforcement from the Cape, General Beresford and the little army under his command had been unfortunately compelled to surrender to the Spaniards; and the force under Sir Samuel Achmuty had been accompanied out by an assistant adjutant general appointed in this country. That general, however, offered Major Trotter an appointment in the quarter-master-general's department, which he declined, requesting only to be placed in some active situation, in which his exertions would tend most to the benefit of the service. He was, in consequence, appointed to command the grenadiers in the attack on Maldonado, and on that occasion he again conducted himself in such a manner as to obtain particular notice in the public thanks.

In a skirmish in advancing to the attack of Monte Video, Major Trotter had a horse shot under him, and received a wound in the hand, but was not thereby prevented from leading the light brigade, in conjunction with his gallant friend, Colonel Brownrigg, on the desperate service of storming the breach of that fortress. On that occasion Major Trotter was the first man who mounted the breach, and, followed by a few of the bravest men, had the honour of opening the gates to the rest of the army.

In a subsequent skirmish with a party of Spaniards, in the vicinity of Monte Video, Major Trotter received a severe wound through the body. The close of his life, as described in the despatches relative to the late attack on Buenos Ayres, was consistent with the eagerness with which he always led his followers to the post of danger. But in proportion as every danger that he encountered and escaped exalted his fame, and established the character of his military talents, his life became more dear to his friends, and more valuable to his country. Hence, though his bravery, like that of Nelson, rendered his death more to be expected, it rendered it also more to be lamented.

AN

ORDINANCE

OF BOTH HOVSES

OF

PARLIAMENT,

For the ſuppreſſing of Publike Stage-Playes throughout the Kingdome, during theſe Calamitous Times.

WHereas the diſtreſſed Eſtate of Ireland, ſteeped in her own Blood, and the diſtracted Eſtate of England, threatned with a Cloud of Blood, by a Civill Warre; call for all poſſible meanes to appeaſe and avert the Wrath of God appearing in theſe Iudgements: Amongſt which, Faſting and Prayer having bin often tryed to be very effectuall, have bin lately, and are ſtill enjoyned: And whereas publike Sports doe not well agree with publike Calamities, nor publike Stage-Playes with the Seaſons of Humiliation, this being an Exerciſe of ſad and pious Solemnity, and the other being Spectacles of Pleaſure, too commonly expreſſing lacivious Mirth and levitie: It is therfore thought fit, and Ordeined by the Lords and Commons in this Parliament Aſſembled, that while theſe ſad Cauſes and ſet times of Humiliation doe continue, publike Stage-playes ſhall ceaſe, and bee forborne. Inſtead of which, are recommended to the people of this Land, the profitable and ſeaſonable Conſiderations of Repentance, Reconciliation, and peace with God, which probably may produce outward peace and proſperity, and bring againe Times of Joy and Gladneſſe to theſe Nations.

Die Veneris, Septemb. *the* 2. 1642.

ORdered by *the Lords and Commons Aſſembled in Parliament, that this Ordinance concerning* Stage-Playes *be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed.*

John Browne Cler. Parliament.

Septemb. 3. London printed for Iohn Wright. 1642.

[*From the original Ordinance in the Possession of* J. J. Cossart, *Esq. of Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.*]

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1807.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Oriental Voyager; or, Descriptive Sketches and cursory Remarks, on a Voyage to India and China, in his Majesty's Ship CAROLINE, *performed in the Years* 1803-4-5-6. *Interspersed with Extracts from the best modern Voyages and Travels. The whole intended to exhibit a topographical and picturesque Sketch of all the principal Places which are annually or occasionally visited by the East India and China Fleets. The Routes to and from India illustrated by the Tracks of his Majesty's Ships* CAROLINE *and* MEDUSA, *correctly set off on a* CHART *extending from the* BRITISH ISLES *to* CANTON. *By J. Johnson, Esq. Surgeon in the Royal Navy.* 1 vol. 8vo. *Asperne*, 1807.

IT has given us pleasure, as it indicates the progress of knowledge and the operation of elegant literature, to observe how large a portion of information has, in this age, been deduced from gentlemen of the naval and military professions. It would, in this respect, be invidious to compare former times with our own, because those must suffer by the comparison; therefore, while we congratulate the present period upon the many valuable works which it has derived from officers in the sea and land services, we mean not to glance at any omissions of this nature that might be observable in those long since past: yet still we must consider it as a fortunate circumstance, that men whose habits of life impel them to visit foreign countries, sometimes to traverse regions little explored, to encounter atmospheric and aqueous dangers, and to contemplate the lights and shades of the human character, through all its gradations, from its lowest debasement of savage ignorance and ferocity to its highest elevation in polished society, should have inclination and abilities to record their discoveries, as their volumes form a code of instruction for the young adventurer, who now enters upon his profession fraught with that theoretical preparation which the labours and talents of his precursors had contributed to inculcate.

Impressed, as we conceive, with this idea, Mr. Johnson has executed the work that we are now contemplating; a work to which he came with those peculiar advantages that are in these pages developed.

The first of these is a classical taste, which has induced him to observe and to apply those passages of the poets, both ancient and modern, which in an ingenious mind fly at once to the point, and assimilate with the ideas that particular objects excite. These excursions of fancy and emanations of sensibility, however unusual in books of voyages and travels in general, we think not only extremely entertaining, as they occasionally enliven narration, but, in a work like this, which is in a considerable degree *didactic*, extremely useful, because they assimilate with the images already in the juvenile mind, and consequently leave a stronger impression upon the memory.

The second advantage which we take the author to possess, arises from his chirurgical and medical knowledge, which have enabled him physically to inquire, and philosophically to expatiate upon the diseases incident to the maritime class of mankind in tropical climates, and, from the combined effects of atmospheric heat and culpable irregularity, to deduce many maxims of practical morality: and, thirdly, a peculiar advantage arises from his nautical skill, which has empowered him to describe with accuracy the tracks of the

ships in which he sailed, to lay down a chart of their courses, and to select such parts of those writers whose authority stands the highest, who have described the different countries visited by *Oriental voyagers*, but which did not *all* come within the scope of his own observations, which are interwoven with his own remarks upon such places and such objects as peculiarly struck him, while, connected with these, he has given a whimsical, but, we have no doubt, an accurate, picture of a class of men, whose manners, though rough, are as amusing to, as their virtues are esteemed by, the British nation: we mean, the sailors of the UNITED KINGDOM.

This being our idea of the talents of the author, and of the use of the work, and conceiving that we have sufficiently introduced the subject, we shall now, that the reader may see that we have not over-rated either, in a few short extracts let him speak for himself; and as in the preface he explains his intention, to which we have only in very general terms alluded, we shall, in the first instance, quote what he says upon this topic, though we conceive his *disqualifying bow* unnecessary.

"To the general reader he cannot hope that these sketches and extracts will prove very interesting, and still less so to the critic and man of learning, unless it be for the purpose of pointing out their faults, which, after all that has been said to the contrary, he believes is but an ungrateful task. As he never designed them, however, for the above-mentioned classes, so he trusts they will not be inclined to take offence at his inability to gratify a curiosity which he never excited. His sole object, in short, is, *to furnish the young voyager with an agreeable and useful companion on his first visits to the Oriental world.*

* * * * * * * * *

"With respect to the original sketches and remarks, he flatters himself that they will be found tolerably correct, as they were copied from nature, not from books; and though, in such a beaten track as that of the voyage to India and China, many of the descriptions must necessarily have been anticipated by his predecessors, yet let it be remembered, that these descriptions are scattered through various expensive works, that many of them were written a great number of years ago, and that all of them are accompanied by a vast variety of extraneous matter, which would be very uninteresting to the cursory visitor.

"In the mere nautical part he has been very concise, never having been able himself to derive much entertainment from reading accounts of those monotonous transactions in a ship at sea, which are so faithfully recorded in many of our log-book publications. With the view, however, that these sketches might prove conducive to the welfare as well as entertainment of the younger classes of naval society, for whom they are chiefly designed, the author has taken several opportunities of introducing faithful pictures, drawn from life, and, alas! from death also; pictures which, perhaps, too faintly exhibit those ruinous consequences that result from intemperance and other species of immorality in tropical climates particularly, persuaded that example is the most effectual method of impressing the minds of young men with a just abhorrence of such destructive practices. He has likewise introduced various observations and remarks on the local diseases of the country, and on the means of preserving health in hot climates; circumstances which, he flatters himself, will procure this little work a favourable reception with every one embarking for our eastern possessions, and likewise among his brother officers in the navy, who, it is well known, are often ordered out to India without any previous knowledge of the country, and at a time when they cannot possibly furnish themselves with books containing the necessary information."

From a work respecting which we conceive the original matter to be in every part peculiarly interesting, we find it rather difficult to select; yet as we wish to exhibit a few specimens of our author's talents for descriptive writing, we have extracted the following; not that we think them the best, but because they the most easily accommodate themselves to the purpose of this brief notice.

"PULO PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.

"Prince of Wales's Island, called by the natives Pulo or Poolo Penang, from a Malay word signifying areka nut and betel, lies on the fifth parallel of north latitude, and in 100° 20′ 15″ (George Town) of east longitude, at the entrance of the straits of Malacca. It is nearly in the shape of an oblong square, about sixteen miles in length, and from six to eight in breadth, distant between two and three miles from the Malay shore. It was given to Captain Light by the King of Queda, and first settled in 1786. The greater part of the island is occupied by a lofty irregular ridge of mountain (running in the direction of the island north and south), the northern extremity of which is by far the highest; and here they have a signal-house and several bungalows erected. The whole of this ridge is covered with a forest of trees of immense size; and between its eastern base

and the sea, facing the coast of Queda, there is a level slip of land, from two to four miles in breadth, and ten or twelve miles long. This is well cultivated, and laid out in gardens, plantations of pepper, betel, areca, cocoa-nut trees, &c. intersected in all directions with pleasant carriage-roads, the sides of which are lined with a variety of shrubs and trees that are in perpetual verdure. Through the whole of this space are interspersed a number of villas and bungalows, where the Europeans occasionally retire to enjoy the country air, as a relaxation after business in town."

Mr. J. states, though he does not vouch for its correctness, this island to contain of European settlers and their dependants,

Malays, Sumatrans, Chinese, &c.....14,000 persons.
Of itinerants..... 2,000 ditto.

Total 16,000

"From the opposite shore are constantly brought over great quantities of all kinds of provisions and fruits, which are sold here at a very reasonable rate. Abundance and great variety of excellent fish are caught in every direction round this island, which, from the salubrity of its air, is justly esteemed the Montpelier of India. *Coups de soliel* are seldom experienced in this settlement, although the Europeans walk and ride at all times of the day completely exposed to a vertical sun. In short, as soon as the wet docks are established on Pulo Jarajo (a small island between Penang and the main), this will be the most beautiful, healthy, and flourishing settlement in the East Indies.

"From the dawn of day until the sun has emerged above the high mountains of Queda, and even for some time after this period, Penang rivals any thing that has been fabled of the Elysian fields. The dews which have fallen in the course of the night, and, by remaining on the trees, shrubs, and flowers, have become impregnated with their odours, early in the morning begin to exhale, and fill the air with the most delightful perfumes; while the European inhabitants, taking advantage of this pleasant season for air and exercise, crowd the roads in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, till the sun, getting to some height above the mountains of Queda, becomes so powerful as to drive them into their bungalows to enjoy a good breakfast with a keen appetite.

"The low lands of Penang being liable to inundation in the rainy season, the houses of the Europeans are all elevated from the ground eight or ten feet, on arches or pillars. They seldom consist of more than one floor, are built of wood, and thatched with leaves of trees, &c. the roofs resembling those of cottages in England, having the eaves projecting over the verendas, in order to throw off the rain into the area. They are all detached from each other, and surrounded with gardens, and trees of various kinds, that defend them in a great degree from the sun. The town itself, which is inhabited by people of almost every country from the Red Sea to China, is about a quarter of a mile in length. The streets are pretty regular, though the houses are very far from being so; the Chinese, Malays, and Hindoos following their own taste in the construction of them. Here is a good fish market, while rice, poultry, and vegetables are cheap and plentiful in every street. The Chinese are here, as at Malacca, the most industrious class; and as they meet with liberal encouragement, they will, no doubt, contribute greatly to the improvement of this infant settlement."

The views from the mountain are extremely beautiful: we shall, as a specimen, quote the western.

"Westward, an unruffled sea and cloudless sky present a most magnificent scene, where the eye has ample scope to range far as the visual powers can possibly extend, distinguishing on this watery plain various kinds of vessels pursuing their respective routes, wafted by the gentle land and sea breezes; the latter of which, entitled *the Doctor*, setting in in the forenoon, pays an early and welcome visit to the mountain bungelows, fraught with such delicious and life-inspiring draughts for the exhausted frame as few doctors can boast among their prescriptions, and which are far more grateful to the enfeebled tropical convalescent than all the cordials *ana* of Galen and salubrious elixirs in the world. In such a beautiful situation as this, and daily visited by such an agreeable physician, it is no wonder that the debilitated European should seldom fail to experience at least a temporary renovation of strength, and exemption from the baleful effects of the climate.

"Independent of the temperature of the air, which is pleasantly cool at this elevation, there is no doubt but that the beautiful prospects scattered around must greatly conduce to the restoration of health. This we experienced, and proved the justness of the following remarks by Addison:—'Delightful scenes,' says he, 'whether in nature, painting, or poetry, have a kindly influence on the body as well as on the mind, and not only seem to clear and brighten the imagination, but are able to disperse grief and melancholy, and to set the animal spirits in pleasing and agreeable motions. Such are the prospects of an open champaign country; a vast uncultivated desert, huge heaps of mountains, high rocks and precipices, or a wide expanse of waters."

Though we cannot agree with Addison that the four last objects are calculated to set the animal spirits in *pleasing* and *agreeable* motions, we are ready to allow that they impress the mind with ideas of awe and sublimity, and inspire thoughts which soar far, far indeed

" Beyond the smoke and fogs of this vile spot,"

and therefore Mr. J. may with propriety term them "advantages," though, struck at first with their grandeur, he seems, as they become familiar, to have felt that mental revolution which appears in the next passage.

" Notwithstanding these advantages, through want of sufficient society, the scene in a few days began to assume a solitary appearance. During the solemn stillness that every evening prevailed around, the sun slowly sinking in the western horizon seldom failed to awaken in the mind a variety of tender emotions of that dear native land over which his bright orb was then shining in meridian splendor,* accompanied too with a kind of melancholy reflection on the immense distance that separated us from the chalky cliffs of that much loved isle, whose image becomes more deeply impressed on our memories the farther we recede from its shores,

" Where'er we roam, whatever realms to see,
Our hearts untravell'd, fondly turn to thee,
Still to our country turn with ceaseless pain,
And drag at each remove a length'ning chain."

This situation, which the author has so well described, is the parent of a very beautiful poem, containing instructions for preserving health: seldom have we seen the Muses better or more successfully employed. This poem is too long to quote within our limits, and too connected to admit of separation without injuring its general texture. A single brick would, in this instance, give but a very incorrect specimen of the building, therefore we must refer the reader to the work, while we, leaving what we are very sorry to leave, that important "sketch of the liver complaint," and many other curious particulars which have strongly arrested our attention, fly at once to St. Helena, and conclude our remarks with a short notice of those extraordinary features of this island called Ladder Hill, and its vicinity.

" We commenced our journey," says Mr. J. " by ascending Ladder Hill; a precipice which at first sight seems designed by nature as a barrier that would for ever defy the human race to scale, yet human industry has, by incredible exertions in blowing up the rocks, formed a zig-zag path to its summit.

" So when proud Rome the Afric warrior brav'd,
And high on Alps his crimson banner wav'd;
Tho' rocks on rocks their beetling brows oppose
With piny forests and unfathom'd snows;
Where, girt with clouds, the rifted mountain yawns,
And chills with length of shade the gelid lawns;
Onward he march'd to Latium's velvet ground,
With fire and acids burst the rocky bound,
Wide o'er her weeping vales destruction hurl'd,
And shook the rising empire of the world."

" About midway we stopped to take a view of the town, which, even from this height, looks like one in miniature, the streets resembling those formed by the little houses which we see in toy-shops; the whole assuming such a mimic appearance, that a person would be almost tempted to think he could cover a considerable part of it with one of his hands. Looking upward, what a contrast appears! Who without emotions of terror can behold such gigantic projections of rock hanging over him in so loose and disjoined a state, that the excited imagination paints them in the very act of precipitating themselves headlong down the horrid steeps! Accidents of this kind sometimes happen after rain, by the wild goats climbing along the edges of the precipices and loosening small pieces of the rock, which rolling down displace others still larger, till at length whole torrents of them come thundering down into the valley, to the astonishment and terror of the inhabitants.

" As, from some mountain's craggy forehead torn,
A rock's round fragment flies, with fury borne,
Which from the stubborn stone a torrent rends,
Precipitate the pond'rous mass descends;
From steep to steep the rolling ruin bounds,
At every shock the echoing vale resounds;
Still gathering force, it smokes, and, urg'd amain,
Whirls, leaps, and thunders down impetuous to the plain." *Iliad, b.* xiii.

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" From hence we proceeded for High Knoll, over a tract that seemed the very emblem of sterility: every step we ascended presented new views of rocks and mountains congregated on each side in the wildest dis-

* Pulo Penang being one hundred degrees east of England, it is sun-set in the former and mid-day in the latter place nearly at the same time.

order, and without exhibiting an atom of vegetation. Such is the prospect when within a few paces of the summit of High Knoll, and which is finely contrasted by the glassy surface of an immense expanse of ocean, which the great height of the place enables the eye to survey.

"We now ascended to the tower on the top of the Knoll, which we had no sooner reached than all this rude scenery instantly vanished like a magical illusion, leaving the eye to range over a series of beautiful little vallies, groves, and lawns, verdant as the spring, and affording luxuriant pasturage to the flocks and herds that strayed among them. Throughout this prospect were interspersed small plantations, gardens, and handsome little country-houses, the whole surrounded by a lofty irregular ridge of hills and precipices that formed a grand outline and striking contrast to the picturesque scenes they enclosed. Here our attention was chained for some time, till at length, on descending the south side of the Knoll, which is rather steep, we arrived at the governor's country residence, called Plantation House. It is situated on the side of a pleasant little valley, with small plantations and gardens adjoining, and commands a very fine prospect of the sea. In my opinion, however, the situation does no great credit to the taste of the person who first pitched upon it, as it is much inferior to many places which we afterwards saw. Its proximity to the town was probably the cause of its being preferred."

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"After a pleasant ride of about an hour, we came to Sandy-bay Ridge, over which we were to pass in our way to the bay of the same name. When near its summit, we halted a few minutes in order to take a farewell look at the northern prospect, not expecting to see any thing like it on the island again.

"So with long gaze th' admiring eyes behold
The varied landscape all its lights unfold;
Huge rocks opposing, o'er the stream project
Their naked bosoms, and the beams reflect;
Green sloping lawns construct the sidelong scene,
And guide the sparkling rill that glides between:
Dim hills behind in pomp aërial rise,
Lift their blue tops, and melt into the skies."

"What then must have been our surprise, when, on mounting the ridge, a scene burst upon our view as much superior to the one we had so reluctantly left, as that one was to a dreary heath? But I shall not attempt to give a description of it. Had Dr. Johnson, when writing his Prince of Abyssinia, been seated on Sandy-bay Ridge, he might have described from nature a valley more beautifully romantic than even his own fertile imagination has been able to form for young Rasselas."

However desirous we might be to extend quotation, our limits will not allow of it: we therefore, in conclusion, recommend a perusal of the work, which, we repeat, will not only be found extremely entertaining to readers in general, but to that class for whom it is more particularly designed extremely useful. J. M.

Some Account of New Zealand, particularly the Bay of Islands and surrounding Country: with a Description of the Religion and Government, Language, Arts, Manufactures, Manners, and Customs of the Natives, &c. &c. By John Savage, Esq. Surgeon, and corresponding Member of the Royal Jennerian Society. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 110.

This title, which, like the porch of an ill-planned edifice, we think rather too large for the contents, announces "Some Account," that is, some further account of New Zealand than that which we have already received from Captain Cook; and consequently, connected with the favourable opinion which Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander had of the fertility of that island, it becomes in a political, perhaps in a commercial point of view, important; at least, disquisitions of this nature, considered as even amusement, have a good effect upon the mind; they tend to harmonize and moralize the human system; and, in a greater degree than any other species of reading, produce

"That patriot passion strong in every breast,
Which weds each bosom to its native soil."

Mr. Savage begins his *brief*, but, generally speaking, useful observations, by a description of the approach to the coast of New Zealand, 18th September, 1805, the entrance into the Bay of Islands, and other circumstances concomitant thereunto.

"In a country," says he, "that has been described as inhabited by a race of cannibals, you are agreeably surprised by the appearance of the natives, who betray no symptom of savage ferocity, and by the patches of cultivated ground in the neighbourhood of the bay, on each of which is seen a well-thatched hut, and a shed at a little distance."

He should have added, you are led to expect a comparative degree of civilization.

The parts of the island circumjacent to the shores, Mr. S. remarks, would undoubtedly afford great opportunities for botanizing. These have unquestionably been explored, as Sir Joseph Banks is said to have found there four hundred plants that have not been described by naturalists.

"The capital of this part of the country, which is situated partly on the main land and partly on a small island, is called Tippoonah, and consists of about one hundred dwellings."

It appears that the chieftain Tippeehee resides on the island, and that at a short distance from his dwelling is an edifice similar to a dove-cote, standing upon a single post.

"In this," says our author, "Tippeehee confined one of his daughters several years. We understood that she had fallen in love with a person of inferior condition, and that *these means were*" (this method was) "adopted to prevent her from bringing disgrace upon her family."

This confinement (which, it appears, was sufficiently rigid to have repressed the most violent emotions of passion) had its proper effect on the young lady. She became at last obedient to her father, who, like a wise man, suffered the prison to retain its elevated site, as a memento to the New Zealand fair, that if they suffered an inclination to degrade themselves and their families by unsuitable alliances to prevail, they were in danger of being sent to the *Pigeon-house*.

The people of this country are represented as possessing considerable advantages, both in point of personal appearance and intellectual endowments; though, with respect to the specimen of male beauty given in the portrait of TIRRAH, which forms the frontispiece of this volume, we see nothing in it that exalts him much above the other inhabitants of the South Sea Islands whom we have before seen depicted.

To the ladies the author sees no impropriety in adapting the term FAIR; all women, he well knows, are *fair* by prescription. These, he says, are scarcely to be denominated *brunettes*.

"Their features in general are regular and pleasing, with long black hair and dark penetrating eyes. The tattooing of their lips, and the quantity of" (fish) "oil and red earth with which they anoint their persons and hair, would not be agreeable to the taste" (or *smell*)* "of a refined European; but I can conceive, to a New Zealand lover their well-formed figure, the interesting cast of *their* countenances, and the sweet tone of *their* voice, must render them extremely desirable companions to sooth his cares, and strew his path with flowers; for savage life has its cares and perplexities as well as that of the polished native of the most enlightened country."

Tirrah, to whose portrait we have referred, is, it seems, the brother of Tippeehee, the chief of this part of the island, who, during his absence administered the affairs of a government which, according to the author's account of it, appears to be, as the phrase now is, "pretty much simplified."

A very entertaining part of this volume consists in the account of a native of the name of Moyhanger, who accompanied Mr. S. to London, and resided in the metropolis a few weeks.

"This youth," says the author, "I found a kind good-hearted creature, and parted with him reluctantly."

The effects of the new ideas which different transitions produced in his mind are well described.

"During the long and dreary course betwixt New Zealand and Cape Horn, Moyhanger preserved a great degree of cheerfulness. His morning and evening song were never forgotten; he amused himself among the sailors, and frequently exercised his talent for mimickry at their expense.

* * * * * * *

"He approved much of the buildings at St. Helena, but of the island he had a very unfavourable opinion, frequently saying, Kiooda oota, very bad land."

It is to be observed, that the New Zealanders appreciate land by the quantity of potatoes it will produce.

"The first time he saw a yoke of oxen, his wonder was very great, having no idea of an animal of that size: he soon after saw a man

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* This passage brings to our minds four lines of Prior, which may serve to shew, that the fashion of using POMATUM *was* pretty universal.

"Westward again the Indian fair
Is nicely smear'd with fat of bear;
Before you see you smell your toast;
The sweetest she who *stinks* the most."

ALMA, p. 63.

Apropos, we remember BEAR'S GREASE being sold by Warren, of Cheapside; aye, and a fine fat bear advertised to be cut up for the use of THE LADIES.

on horseback, which so pleased him that he laughed heartily; and when the animal set off at a moderate canter, Moyhanger accompanied him up the valley; he then returned to me, and expressed his approbation of that mode of conveyance."

On the arrival of Moyhanger in London, Mr. S. remarks, that

"This immense metropolis has amazed the most enlightened; it will not, therefore, appear extraordinary, that an uncultivated native of the antipodes should be struck with the greatest possible degree of wonder." ***

"The shops with immense stores of ironmongery excited much of his attention; as we passed houses where those articles were presented for sale, he always observed to me, Piannah oota nue tokee—very good country, plenty of iron. Commodities of real utility uniformly claimed his first consideration. The shops that exhibited articles of dress and ornamental finery excited his laughter, while those that displayed substantial clothing seemed to give him real satisfaction. Through the part of the town we had to walk there are many shops of the latter description: whenever he passed one, he observed to me, Piannah nue nue kakahow—this is very good, there is plenty of clothing."

* * * * * * *

"The coach seemed to give him great satisfaction: when the horses first started off, the motion seemed to alarm him a little, but with me he soon gained confidence: he looked out on each side—then in front—then appeared thoughtful. I asked him how he liked our present situation. He replied, Piannah wurrie nue nue yoieda—very good house, it walks very fast.

"Soon after my arrival I introduced Moyhanger to Earl Fitzwilliam. I told him that his lordship was a chief; and he entered the mansion with becoming respect. The furniture and paintings pleased him highly; but with the affability of his lordship and Countess Fitzwilliam he was quite delighted. Lord Milton and some noble relatives of Lord Fitzwilliam were present, who all shared in Moyhanger's approbation. He was a great physiognomist, and approved or disliked at a first interview. The lines of his lordship's face pleased him more than those of any man of whom I had yet heard his opinion. A marble bust which represented his lordship engrossed the whole of his attention for many minutes; he placed himself in a chair opposite to it, and contemplated the features with great admiration. He said, on his return he should endeavour to carve a figure in imitation of it. He whispered me whensoever Lord Fitzwilliam turned his back, Piannah tippeetee—very good chief; and with her ladyship and the company he was equally pleased."

Considering the size of this volume, the extracts which we have made from it have been superabundant: the author will therefore believe that we have read it with pleasure; and if we have not dwelt upon some inaccuracies of diction, &c. which we have observed, it is because we are convinced his good sense will correct them if the work arrives at a second edition.

Antiquities of Westminster. The Old Palace, St. Stephen's Chapel (now the House of Commons), &c. &c. Containing two hundred and forty-six Engravings of topographical Objects, of which one hundred and twenty-two no longer remain. By John Thomas Smith. One volume, imperial quarto.

(*Continued from page* 128.)

In contemplating the subjects of antiquarian and topographical researches, it has frequently struck us, that a much greater difficulty, in many instances, attends the determination of the ichnography of particular places in our own metropolis, than of some either at Athens or at Rome; for this very obvious reason, that although both those cities have, in the revolutions of ages, been subject to vicissitudes greater, perhaps, than any that have affected London, yet they have not in any degree risen from their ruins, therefore their dilapidations are nearly in the same state that they were after the former was plundered by the *Romans* under SYLLA, and the latter by the *Goths* under ODOACER; while in ours, by the operations of commerce, and the extension of its concomitant opulence, almost every foot of ground may be said to be covered, and the sites of ancient buildings are only occasionally to be traced upon the removal of those that are of a more modern erection. The English surveyor, therefore, whose view is correctly to ascertain the ground plots of particular edifices, has consequently greater difficulties to encounter at home than abroad, because, in the fluctuation of property and the lapse of ages, part of these now lie, perhaps, under pavement, are encumbered with walls, embanked with earth, or otherwise so totally changed, that it is impossible for the most acute and accurate disquisitor to regain a perfect idea of them; while in this pursuit conjecture is dangerous, because it may provoke conjecture on the other side,

which might lead to endless controversy.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree."

This difficulty Mr. Smith has unquestionably felt, because we observe that he has, with laudable industry, strove as much as possible to steer his literary bark as clear of the SCYLLA of *conjecture* and the CHARYBDIS of *probability* as the nature of his work would allow; and wheresoever he has cast anchor, endeavoured to do it in a PORT of *certainty*. We therefore do not blame him for not having done what we know it was in many instances out of his power to perform, but are sorry to observe, that the ardour of disquisition, and the love of truth, have sometimes led him into a contrary extreme, and induced him to state many minute particulars, unquestionably founded upon fact, but at the same time extremely unimportant.

Of this nature we take to be the names of the rooms and buildings of part of the palace of Westminster. If we could come at the appellations of every chamber and closet in the palace of Persepolis, the mansion of Lucullus (of which, indeed, we have notices of some of the state rooms), or of that ten times more magnificent edifice, the palace of the INCAS at *Cusco*; or if our learned and ingenious friend *Stuart* had left us the names of every chamber he surveyed at Athens or Rome, what particular satisfaction should we have derived from his minute investigation? The building now adapted to the use of the House of Commons has, as the editor truly says, been already described; but at the same time he observes, that

"So many errors have been found, on examination, in relations of facts, made by all those who have given any particulars relative to this" (St. Stephen's) "chapel, that it was determined, on the present occasion, to seek for better sources of information by an actual inspection of the original records; and although the above-mentioned roll * was unfortunately not found on a search made for the purpose of this work, yet eleven other rolls of the same reign" (Edward I.) "have been discovered and inspected, and they have furnished, as will be seen, an abundance of authentic, curious, and original particulars."

Of these particulars we shall quote a very few (the nature of our examination will not admit of many), as they shew the state of the wages of workmen, and in some instances the price of elegant materials, in those times.

"*In a roll of the wages of the masons, smiths, and other workmen, about the king's chapel at Westminster, in the week containing the feast of St. Martin (10th November) in the 20th year of the king's reign, though the king's name is not mentioned, are the following articles:—*

	£	s.	d.
"For the wages of Michael the apparitor (or foreman) for a week	0	3	6
Five masons there named, for five days, each 2s. 1d.	0	10	5
Another for four days	0	1	8
Another for five days	0	2	1
Twenty-four others there named for five days, to each for five days, 1s. 10½d.	2	5	0
Ten more there also named, for five days each, 1s. 8d.	0	16	8
Another for five days	0	1	3
Total of all the masons	4	0	7

SMITHS.

Jacob of Lenesham, for a week	0	3	0
Five more there also named, for a week, 2s. each	0	10	0
Three more for a week, at 1s. 6d. each	0	4	6
One more for a week	0	1	3
Total of the smiths	0	18	9

Rob. the carpenter, for five days	0	1	10½
Adam le Tulour, and his two companions, for five days	0	6	3
To his two boys, for five days	0	2	1
William de Haspel, for five days	0	0	10

* * * * * * *

Twentieth of the king's reign, though what king is not mentioned, for the week containing the feast of St. Martin [10th *November.*]

COST OF THE PAINTING.

Half a hundred of gold*	0	1	8
Three hundred of silver*	0	1	6
Two pounds of tin	0	0	8
One pottle of oil	0	0	5
A candle	0	0	1
Total	0	4	4

* This was a roll the title of which is given by Mr. Topham, in his account of the Chapel of St. Stephen, published by the Antiquarian Society, viz. *Primus Rotulus de operationibus primo factis pro capella beati Stephani in palatio Westmonasterio*, &c. &c.

* These unquestionably mean leaves of *beaten* gold and silver. The tin mentioned

	£.	s.	d.
Master Walter's wages for a week	0	7	0
John of Soningdon, for six days..	0	2	6
John of Carlisle, for the same time	0	2	6
Roger of Winchester, for the same time.....	0	2	6
Thomas of Worcester, for three days	0	1	3
Roger de Beauchamp, for one day	0	0	5
Roger of Ireland, for one day....	0	0	5
Thomas, son of Master Walter, for six days.....	0	1	6
Henry of Sodington, for six days *	0	1	3
* Total of wages	0	19	4
Total of the whole relating to the painting.....	1	3	8

The whole of these accounts, it will be observed, relate to the chapel antecedent to that built by Edward III. in the year 1347, part of which now exists. We would here hint to Mr. S. that it is much easier to assert than to *prove* that the generally accurate STOW is "egregiously mistaken," the expression "along, nigh to the Thames," is indefinite, and might either mean close, or at some distance, provided no other chapel intervened; and surely the vicinity of the present house of commons to the Thames, is sufficient to authorize the term *nigh:* the same observation will extend to the date which the father of our civic history gives to the building, which is from the period that it was finished, or at least, that its establishment was formed. Westminster Abbey is said to have been built A.D. 914, yet it is certain that the erection of so large a pile, as even the first was, could not have been completed in one year, the date, therefore, it is most probable, referred to the time when it was finished. The same may be said of St. Paul's, with respect to its building and rebuilding, to London-bridge, St. Martin's church, and a hundred other fabrics; it was the common mode of expression in former ages; and, if we look at some of our public buildings we shall see it adopted in dates, even in our own.

Leaving the variety of proceedings respecting the building and endowment of the chapel of St. Stephen to the examination of the curious, and, observing, at the same time, that many of the notices which the editor has collected, well deserve attention; we shall only remark, that, with respect to the situation of the *clochard*, or *bell-tower*, we think that Stow was correct, though we cannot agree with Widmore, that the cellars of the QUAKER'S Tavern (for it must be them that is meant) were ever a part of it; these vaults,* which were certainly belonging to a church† or chapel, were situated too far west to have ever been the foundations of the *bell-tower* of St. Stephen's chapel; though, we think that there is as little probability of the belfry of Westminster-abbey having once occupied the site to which we allude; for, leaving the absurdity of placing it at the distance of the whole breadth of St. Margaret's church-yard,

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in these accounts, was, we think, *tin foil*, then much used in painting, to heighten the effect of particular parts. The *azure*, which is also mentioned, though we have not quoted an instance, was, most probably, *ultramarine*, the small quantity of which, seems to justify the conjecture.—*Editor.*

* We are inclined to believe that the whole of these painters, except Master Walter, who, by his wages, seems the superior artist, and his son, were monks; indeed, in the time of Edward, there were few who practised the polite arts, that were not of some ecclesiastical fraternity; of this, in the beautiful works at the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Westminster Abbey, and other places, we have abundant instances.—*Editor.*

* That these vaults, for there were several, extending quite to (Bow-street) *Thieving*-lane, where, we think, part of their walls remain to this hour, had been used for the purpose of interment; the vestiges, which we have many years since been informed by some of the then most ancient inhabitants of Westminster, were discovered about the year 1750, fully convince us; perhaps our venerable and respected friend, Mr. Gayfere, has still some recollection of this subject; we think that he remembers the building of Westminster market.—*** This ground was all the SANCTUARY, and, consequently, for the purpose of interment, esteemed *doubly* consecrated.—*Editor.*

† Most probably, nay, we might say most certainly, the church of *St. Innocents*; the extracts taken from the records of the court of Exchequer, but too long to quote (now before us) describe lands, said to be contiguous to the church of ST. INNOCENTS, and which run down to the Thames, and in Westminster-street; so that the church must have stood on the west side of King-street, which was formerly, we believe, called Westminster-street; we know that the Strand never was. The inference drawn from *Theobald's-road*, however ingenious, will not, in the smallest degree, bear Mr. S out in his hypothesis.

and the highway from the Abbey, out of the question, of what use could the vaults that we have mentioned, have been to a belfry? These kind of inquiries are the *play things* of the human mind; and dispute as long as we will, like the learned Mahometan doctors in the controversy about the feather plucked from the wing of the angel Gabriel, every one departs perfectly satisfied with his own opinion.*

The plan of part of the palace at Westminster, as it was in the time of Richard II. measured, drawn, and engraved by Mr. Smith, is a very curious production; the labour of forming it must have been great, and we have no doubt but that its accuracy is concomitant; our only doubt, as we have already hinted, is, whether the labour has not (considering that it is impossible to arrive at certainty) been greater than the subject required. We have found it impracticable to follow the editor through the voluminous extracts from ancient records, &c. which he has, with such indefatigable industry, collected, in order to ascertain every particular that it was possible to ascertain, respecting the palace at Westminster, during a long course of ages; had we fixed upon any of their most prominent features, they must have stood unconnected, and consequently, have appeared in a disadvantageous point of view, which would have been an injustice to the work in which, while they form so large a part, they shew at once infinite pains, and, in most instances, sufficient perspicuity.

To come, therefore, to the pictures lately discovered by the gradual approaches that Mr. S. leads us, we must quote this introductory passage, viz.

"Inconvenience in the despatch of public business, must, no doubt, have been found from the distance, so long as the commons continued to sit in the chapter-house, Westminster-abbey; which, situated as it is, in the east cloister of that abbey, must, without all question, have been too far removed from the room in the old palace, on the east side of Palace-yard, where the lords were sitting; and this inconvenience could not have been small or but rarely felt, when it is considered how frequently, in the transaction of parliamentary business, it is necessary for one house to send to the other, either bills originating with, and passed by themselves, or messages to signify their concurrence to such bills as had been transmitted to them by the other house. No wonder, therefore, a building, so conveniently situated as the present house of commons, should have been thought of for the purpose, nor is it extraordinary that it should since have continued applied to that use; though, considering its original destination, it was rather to have been wished that a structure, erected for the purpose of religion, should, in some way or other, have been still appropriated to a similar purpose; or, at least, that some use could have been found for it, more closely allied, *than the present*, to its original intention.

"In what manner it was first fitted up for this purpose, is no where disclosed; but, it is supposed that the paintings, if at that time uncovered and exposed to view, were, on that occasion, wainscotted up; for, in the seal for the court of common bench, at Westminster, 1648; that for the common pleas for the county Palatine of Lancaster, 1618; the parliament seal, 1649; and the Dunbar medal, 1650; the walls are represented with a plain wainscotting. However, it appears that about the year 1651, the walls were covered with tapestry hangings, probably, to conceal this wainscotting, for they are so given in the perspective view of the house of commons, on the back of the great seal of the commonwealth of England, 1651; and in this manner they continued to be decorated down to the time of Queen Anne; in whose reign Sir Chistopher Wren was employed to repair the building and to refit up its inside with galleries. Mr. Onslow, the speaker, has been heard to say, that in his time, he remembered the tapestry hangings being up, and that every new parliament a new set used to be provided, the housekeeper claiming the old hangings as her fee. Since this period, no alteration of any consequence, either internal or external, has taken place in this building, only a trifling change having been made in the form of the turrets, and a few variations at the west end, which may be easily traced from the different views inserted in this work * * *. But in the year 1800, the number of the members of the house of commons being increased from 558 to 658, in consequence of the act for uniting the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, the building itself was thought too small for their reception."

In consequence of this, the editor observes, alterations became necessary.

"On removing the wainscotting, as a preparatory step to taking down the walls, a discovery was made, of which no one had any suspicion: namely, that the stone walls had been originally painted with a variety of subjects, and that many of them were still in such a perfect state as to admit of being painted and engraven. By what good fortune, and the exertions of industry and skill, Mr. Smith has been enabled thus to lay

* Voltaire, *Candide, ou l'Optim*, par. 1.

them before the public, has been already stated in the preface, and therefore needs not to be repeated; but it is requisite, for the information of such persons as did not see them during the short time they remained, and for recalling them to the remembrance of those who did, minutely to describe of what those paintings and other ornaments consisted, and how they were placed; in order to give each class of readers a satisfactory idea of them; which cannot be better done than by an examination of the building itself, and its various decorations."

Correctly to do this, Mr. Smith has deemed it necessary to give views of its external appearance at different periods.

"The first, taken in 1803, from the top of the balustrade of Westminster-bridge, exhibits a correct view of Westminster from the east; and ascertains the connexion of the edifice (St. Stephen's chapel) with the adjoining buildings. The next, from a drawing by Mr. Thomas Sandby, which was, at the time when the print was engraven, in the possession of Mr. Paul Sandby, but which has since been given by him to the p oprietor, exhibits a very perfect idea of what the east end was after Sir Christopher Wren had repaired and altered it, and before the turrets were again altered by Sir William Chambers. In the third, which occurs in the same plate, and which was taken from a unique drawing most kindly and liberally presented to Mr. Smith by Sir James Winter Lake, are seen the east end of the house of commons, the top of the square bell-tower, belonging to St. Stephen's chapel; Westminster-hall, with a beacon upon its south pinnacle; and Westminster-abbey, as they were about the year 1722. This is evident, from the circumstance of the scaffolding represented at the end of the north cross of Westminster-abbey, for the repair of that part, and for putting up the great circular window which was erected at the expence of Bishop Atterbury."

These plates are certainly very beautiful elucidations to the work.

The fourth (for they run in a series) is the south side of the house of commons, as seen from the roof of the painted chamber. The fifth, which is a wood cut taken from the frontispiece of the second volume of Nalson's Impartial Collections, &c. is, in our opinion, so curious, we mean curious in point of commemorating human characters, that we lament Mr. S. did not reduce the whole to a quarto size, and insert it; though it would certainly have caused a little deviation from the particular track of his work.

The next plate represents the north-west entrance of the vestibule to the house of commons. As an architectural vestige lately discovered, it is extremely curious. The *supposed* heads of Richard II. and his queen,* form the most extraordinary brackets † that have ever come under our inspection.

Mr. Smith having, with infinite labour and concomitant accuracy, investigated, not only the general form, but most of the subordinate parts of the external of this very curious building, the chapel of St. Stephen, and drawn materials from every available source, proceeds now more particularly to examine its interior; in this, as has happened with respect to the other parts of his work, we can only catch a few of the most prominent features; the subject, and more especially the portion of it which we are now entering upon, is extremely curious, as it involves traits of the customs, manners, arts, and, as collaterally connected with these matters, the literature of their age; which would, were we to extend our observations according to the expansion of our ideas, include points for the contemplation of the historian, the topographer, the painter, the chymist, and other professions correlative to literature, delineating glass painting, &c. &c. but the space to which we are limited will oblige us to repress much of the ardour of disquisition, which this work is so well calculated to excite; though, perhaps, in another form, we may, at some future period, have occasion to allude to some particular parts of it.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Honourable Henry Home, of Kames, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland: containing Sketches of the Progress of Literature and general Improvement in Scotland during the greater Part of the Eighteenth Century. Two volumes, 4to, 1807.

(*Continued from page* 133.)

It is not a very uncommon circumstance, that, when a coachman, attracted by *places* that afforded him *entertain-*

* Unquestionably Anne of Bohemia; Isabella of France, the second wife of Richard II. at the time of his death, 1400, was only eleven years of age.—*Editor.*

† We mean extraordinary, from the circumstance of placing *royal portraits* in these situations.

ment, has, by loitering on the road, nearly exhausted the patience of his passengers, he *whips* and *cuts* during the last stage or two of his journey: careless of rough pavement and accidental *foils*, in order to arrive at his inn in due time. Though we are little disposed to admire the instance which we have quoted, we fear that during the remaining part of our journey, which we have only half performed, we must, as Falstaff says, "upon compulsion," be obliged to imitate it, and whip and cut to some tune to recover the time which we have loitered in pursuing the agreeable course which the first volume of this work presented.

This, the second, continues the history of Lord Kames, connected, and we may say, embellished with traits of characters distinguished in the literary records of his times, and elucidated by an appendix, equally copious and curious.

"From the period of the publication of the *Elements of Criticism*," says the learned editor, "Lord Kames seems to have devoted himself exclusively to his professional occupations as a judge.

"On the 15th of April, 1763, he was appointed one of the lords of justiciary of the supreme criminal tribunal, in Scotland; and that important duty he continued to discharge to the end of his life with equal diligence and ability, and with the strictest rectitude of moral feeling."

From the censure of severity as a criminal judge, we think Lord W. exculpates him; we can very easily conceive that, in a mind like his lordship's, his feelings ranged upon the side of virtue; but we have not quite adopted the idea of his biographer, that the bosom of the magistrate should be so *severely* neutralized, as not to have sometimes an inclination to pity those whom strict justice obliges him to condemn. A single word, nay, a single look from a judge, has been frequently known to make an impression upon the minds of a jury; therefore, according to Lord W. his features, should be as neutral as his sentiments; which, from the construction of the human countenance, and, we hope, of the human heart, we know to be impossible. The correspondence of Lord K. with Dr. Tucker, Mr. Harris, of Salisbury, with Dr. Franklin, renewed, and Dr. John Walker, is included in this chapter. The observations of Dr. F. upon musick in general, and Scottish melody in particular, will be read with equal attention and delight.

"In the year 1766, Lord Kames received a very large addition to his income by the succession to the estate of Blair Drummond, which devolved on his wife by the death of her brother, George Drummond, Esq. This event was attended with no other change on his part, than the extension of his schemes of benevolence and public spirit. To the honour of his lady, who brought him this great accession of fortune, it is but just to mention, that, confining herself, with admirable discretion, to domestic duties, and to the regulation of a more ample household, she was never known to interfere, in the most trifling particular, with her husband's management of this estate, which, though devised to her and to her heirs, under the limitations of a strict entail, she left him to conduct, with as little controul as if it had been his paternal inheritance."

The succession to this estate opens a new scene in the life of Lord K. and shews him in the light of an improver of the country, of which a very extraordinary instance is recorded, with respect to the "Moss of Kincardine;" this produces the most singular and equally successful effort in reclaiming a large tract of land from wildness to cultivation, that we have ever read of.

"Mrs. Montague, the elegant author of an Essay on the writings and genius of Shakspeare, in a tour she made to the Highlands, in the autumn of 1766, spent some days at Blair Drummond."

This visit produced an intimacy, and that intimacy a correspondence betwixt Lord K. and Mrs. M. of which some very elegant specimens adorn this chapter. From these we should be glad to make large quotations; but having in view the example of the stage coachman, which struck us at setting out on this part of our journey, we can only give a short extract from one of his lordship's letters, in order to introduce the whole of one from his animated correspondent, Mrs. M.

8th July, 1767.

——"But now that I have given a little vent to my spleen (occasioned probably by a cold I have somehow contracted) I find my heart a little lighter; I submit cheerfully to Mrs. Montague's superiority, and am sensible that the good she does me far outweighs the ill. I go no further for an example, than this very morning. We are at present deciding the great *Douglas cause*, and it is expected, that in a case of such importance, every judge shall, *along* with his

opinion, give at least, a summary of his reasons. In bed this morning, having been feverish in the night, I felt myself weak, dispirited, and without strength or inclination to rise. Why should I kill myself for the sake of others? was my grovelling reflection. A certain friend, whose good opinion I highly value, came across my thoughts. It immediately struck me, how will that person scorn me for such pusillanimity? I started up, got to court in time, delivered my opinion and my reasons more to my own satisfaction than usual, and, thank God! am still alive."———

"*15th July.*

"I am still alive, and indeed perfectly well, though weak; for, ever since the former date, I have been confined to bed with the illness I mentioned."

"*Mrs.* MONTAGUE *to Lord* KAMES.

"*Sandleford, July 30th,*
"MY LORD, 1767.

"I am much concerned to hear that you have been so ill. The cause of the orphan, I dare say, would always animate you; but as your life is valuable to many orphans, you must not hazard yourself too much.

"After having convinced the world by many a volume, that you are a perfect master and judge of style, it is very pleasant that you should attribute an opinion of your being so to me. I think your lordship will have great pleasure in reading Lord Lyttelton's history. You will like to see a Gothic building by a Roman architect. The story is gothic, but expressed with majesty, gravity, and force, without any thing dark or rude, or perplexed and confused.

"I suppose that as early as business will allow, your lordship will retire to Blair Drummond. There I order you to sit on my bench, and think of me daily, till I come into Northumberland, and then you are to transfer yourself to Kames; from whence Mrs. Drummond and your lordship may easily make me a visit. My journey into the north is delayed a fortnight longer than I intended, by the marriage of a cousin of mine, who desires earnestly that I should attend her nuptials, and the gentleman who is to marry her is very importunate with me to attend the ceremony; as he is a great match for my cousin, I do not know how to refuse his request. The bride and bridegroom are to dine with me on the wedding-day, in Hill-street, the 17th of August; so I cannot set out till the 18th or 19th. I shall stay only a day or two in Yorkshire in my way. As your lordship is in a great hurry to pay your money, be pleased to order it to be paid to Sir George Colebrooke, in Threadneedle-street, and into Mrs. Montague's account; Sir George honours my bills when I draw upon him; but as he has never received any money of mine, he knows nothing of me, but that I can spend it. I had the pleasure of seeing Lady Elliot Murray the night before she left London; I told her I was very jealous of her, and desired she would not coquette with your lordship; but I suppose she will not be so generous to an absent rival. I beg my most respectful compliments to Mrs. Drummond, and am, with great regard, my lord, &c. &c. &c. "ELIZ. MONTAGUE."

"In the end of the year 1765, Lord Kames published a small pamphlet on the progress of the flax husbandry in Scotland, with the patriotic design of stimulating his countrymen to continue their exertions in a most valuable branch of national industry. This was a subject that he seems to have had much at heart; indeed, his energetic and discriminating mind displayed to him, in the strongest colours, the advantages that might be derived to his native country, from a liberal encouragement of its manufactures; so that he ardently seized every opportunity for availing himself of a most extensive acquaintance with the principal landholders in Scotland; and by every persuasive motive, endeavouring to stimulate their exertions in diffusing a spirit of industry among their cottagers and dependants. He did more, he applied to the ladies, a powerful party in Scotland; and we believe his success was commensurate to the patriotism and true policy of his application.

"The following letter of Lord Kames, to a" fair and "favourite correspondent, who possessed, in a very high degree, his esteem and affection, is a proof that, even in those moments usually least devoted to topics of a serious nature, those beneficent considerations were perpetually present to his mind.

"*To the Duchess of* GORDON.

"*August,* 1770.

"As I never incline to visit my favourite pupil, or to write, but when I am at ease and in good spirits, which has not been the case for this last fortnight; worn out, as I am, with the business of the court, I delayed to acknowledge her last kind letter till I should be restored to my spirits: to the country, by the wood-nymphs, the water-nymphs, and all the train of smiling rural deities.

"Your grace could not do me a greater favour than in communicating the little family anecdote about Lady C. than which nothing can shew a more charming disposition. Dissocial passions are more painful to ourselves than to those that are the objects of them; selfish passions are disagreeable to others, and very little pleasant to ourselves; but as far as the generous and benevolent affections, if they make others happy, they double that blessing upon ourselves; there is no part of our nature that advances us so near the Author of all good. Cherish, my dear lady, that disposition in your daughter, because it is highly amiable; but double your diligence to cherish it in your son; who,

I hope, will one day have it in his power to do much good, and to find his own chief happiness in making multitudes happy around him.

"The Duke of G. may justly be reckoned the greatest subject in Britain, not from the extent of his rent-roll, but from a much more valuable property, the number of people whom Providence has put under his government and protection. God forbid the duke should imbibe the sentiments of too many of his elevated rank: that these people are merely beasts of burden, and that it is allowable to squeeze out of them all that can be got! In point of morality, I consider that the people upon our estates are trusted by Providence to our care, and that we are answerable for our management of them to the great God, their creator as well as ours. But observe and admire the benevolence of Providence. What else does it require of us but to introduce industry among our people, the sure way to make them virtuous and happy, and the way, not less sure, of improving our estates, and increasing our resources?

"Now, my dear pupil, I insist upon this topic with the more satisfaction, that I figure your grace taking an active part in this useful work, and going hand in hand with your husband; if indeed, it be not better that each of you should take a separate department. I will explain what part I allot your grace, after a short preface.

"Travelling through the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, with any sort of equipage, it is pleasant to see the young creatures turning out every where from their little cottages, full of curiosity, but not less full of industry; for every one of them is employed; and in knitting stockings, they lose not all the while a single motion of their fingers. This sight I have never beheld without delight. Now mark what I am going to say: There is, indeed, the same curiosity to be observed on your banks of the Spey, and through the county of Moray; but, alas! the industry is wanting, for the young people go about there perfectly idle. I fear you will think I am growing a little tedious this evening, for I wish to prolong conversation with your grace; but now I come to the point:—The part I allot for the Duchess of Gordon, is to train the young creatures about her to industry, and she will execute it with self-satisfaction and success; for in tender years the strongest impressions are made; and once giving children a habit of industry, it will last them for life. What I would therefore propose as her first essay is to introduce the knitting of stockings among the young folk of both sexes, which will easily be done, as that art is so far advanced in her neighbourhood.

"If your grace relishes this proposal, signify it only to your old Mentor, and it shall be his business, not only to lay down a plan for carrying it into effect, but to interest our trustees for manufactures, who will most cordially second your operations; in the mean time you may order a fit person to be secured for teaching the children to spin and to knit; and the only thing that will be expected from your grace, besides your countenance (which is all in all) is to encourage children to exert themselves, by some small premiums to those who are the most deserving.

"So much for serious matters: and now to a lighter theme, if my paper leaves room for it. From fifty years experience I can vouch that the pleasantest companions for conversation, are those who pass some time in their closets in reading and reflecting. Will you give me authority to purchase for you, from time to time, a few books of taste and useful knowledge, which will agreeably fill up your hours of leisure? Does the duke give his commissions to any particular bookseller in Edinburgh? In this, and every other capacity, command your real friend and faithful servant,

"HENRY HOME."

The active mind of Lord Kames was, among other plans of national improvement, employed upon that great and useful project of making *a navigable canal between the rivers Forth and Clyde*; which has since been so successfully carried into effect. He also engaged in other undertakings of the like nature; and, notwithstanding the importance and variety of his pursuits, he, in the year 1766, published, in a folio volume, "*Remarkable Decisions* of the Court of Session, from 1730 to 1752;" a work which, Lord W. says, "is useful in practice, and affords a model of clear and perspicuous brevity of statement, which touches only the important points of a cause, and rejects all that is superfluous in the detail and argument."

To quote any part of the correspondence betwixt Lord K. and Dr. Franklin, would lead us into a field wide in its extent, and *now* useless in its productions. From the doctor's letters we have received a full confirmation of what was deeply impressed upon our minds before, viz. that the AMERICAN WAR did not arise from a sudden disgust that was taken at certain proceedings of the British legislature, in wishing to extract a small revenue from a country, which this kingdom had, at a most enormous expence, planted, nurtured, and protected through a long series of ages; but that a desire of *independence* was radical, inherent, and general, in the colonies of British America; that it had

grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength of the people; who, to their many other *virtues*, seized the first opportunity to add that of *ingratitude*.

In the fourth chapter of book iii. we find Lord Kames assiduously engaged in collecting materials for a *History of Man*, a work which, he says, "in the vigour of his life he did not think too bold an undertaking for a single hand," but which, in his decline, he prudently resolved to confine within more contracted limits. Respecting the investigation concerning the poems of Ossian, which his researches into the progress of man in the rudest state of society had elicited, we may, probably, mould our observations into another form: here they would only entangle that biographical and literary thread, which we wish to wind to the *bottom* as smooth and even as possible.

"In 1774, Lord Kames gave to the public his *Sketches* of the History of Man, in two volumes, quarto. In a short preface he expresses his hope 'that this work, the child of his grey hairs, will survive and bear testimony for him to good men, that even a laborious calling, which left him not many leisure hours, never banished from his mind, that he would little deserve to be of the human species were he indifferent about his fellow-creatures: *Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto.*'—He owns that 'most of the subjects he has handled, admit only of probable reasoning; that the fear of being misled by such arguments, filled him with anxiety; and that, after his utmost attention, he could but faintly hope that he had not wandered far from the truth.' He intimates that many years ago, and while in the vigour of youth, he had conceived a design of collecting materials for a natural history of man; but that finally, from a due sense of the boldness of such an undertaking, and of the limits of his own abilities, he had confined his plan to the execution of a few imperfect sketches. The work, however, thus modestly announced by its author, though in the form of separate essays or dissertations, is digested with a considerable degree of systematic regularity in its plan and arrangement; and is valuable, not only from the great variety of important objects which it embraces, but for the genius and ability displayed in their discussion."

From this work emanates an ingenious and learned detail, investigation, and critique, by Lord W. which we would, as a companion to it, recommend to the perusal of the reader. It also, as may be supposed, raised against the philosophy of Lord K, as displayed in it, a number of controversial antagonists, the most learned of whom was Dr. Doig, of Stirling, who, in "*Two Letters on the Savage State*," addressed to Lord Kames; entered into a profound investigation of his hypothesis of the universality of that original condition of man; which he endeavours to shew, was neither founded on the opinions of the ancient writers most worthy of credit, nor on the evidence of history, while, at the same time it derived no support from what we know of the actual progress of man in knowledge and in the arts.

"These letters were written without the most distant view to publication; and the first of them, dated from Stirling, but without the subscription of the writer, being transmitted to Lord Kames, who was then passing the Christmas vacation at Blair Drummond, his curiosity was roused to discover the author of a composition which bore evidence of a most uncommon degree of learning and ingenuity. In conversing on the subject with an intimate friend, Dr. Graham Moir, of Leckie, a gentleman of taste and erudition, and of great scientific knowledge, who frequently visited him in the country; his lordship, producing the letter of his anonymous correspondent, 'In the name of wonder,' said he, 'doctor, what prodigy of learning have you got in the town of Stirling who is capable of writing this letter, which I received a few days ago.' The doctor, after glancing over a few pages, answered, 'I think I know him—there is but one man able to write this letter, and a most extraordinary man he is, David Doig, the master of our grammar school.'—'What!' said Lord Kames, 'a genius of this kind within a few miles of my house, and I never to have heard of him! And a fine fellow too: he tells his mind roundly and plainly: I love him for that—he does not spare me: I respect him the more.—You must make us acquainted, my good doctor: I will write him a card, and to-morrow, if you please, you shall bring him to dine with me.' The interview took place accordingly, and, to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, the subject of their controversy was freely and amply discussed; and, though neither could boast of making a convert of his antagonist, a cordial friendship took place from that day, and a literary correspondence began, which suffered no interruption during their joint lives."

With respect to the style and manner of writing of Lord K. Lord W. observes that,

"It is not in the language or *diction*, but in the matter and substance, that the merit of Lord Kames's writings chiefly consists. That style was an object of his attention, is,

indeed, proved by the numerous alterations in grammatical arrangement, and changes of expression in every new edition of his several works. Yet, with all the pains he bestowed on their revisal, and the attention, which it is evident, from his critical disquisitions, he gave to the study of the language, he is very far from attaining to the praise of an elegant, or even at all times, of a correct writer."

This Lord W. demonstrates by several examples, some of which, considering the eminence of the man whom he criticizes, we must confess, astonished us; however, the conclusion of the learned editor is candid and elegant.

"On the whole, if we cannot, consistently with impartial criticism, admit that Lord Kames is either an elegant, a pure, or a correct writer, we must allow that his composition is always *clear* and *perspicuous*, announcing his meaning with precision, simple in its structure, aiming at no ambitious ornaments; and that his manner possesses an agreeable animation and earnestness, which fixes the attention of the reader, while it convinces him that the author speaks from a full conviction of the truth of the doctrines he inculcates."

The whole of the first chapter of the fourth book is devoted to agricultural disquisitions and pursuits. It begins with those of Lord Kames; proceeds to a picture of the state of Scotland, by Fletcher, of Salton; states his projected reforms; and enumerates the obstacles to the melioration of agriculture, which seem principally to have been the operation of some ancient feudal habits; with respect to the occupancy of land, which were, correctly, we think, considered as impediments to improvement, but which have receded before the internal tranquillity of the country, and the enlightened system of cultivation adopted in the present age.

"At the advanced period of life to which Lord Kames had now attained," says Lord W. in his second chapter of the fourth book, "his constitution had suffered nothing from the attacks of old age; when now upwards of fourscore, there was no sensible decay of his mental powers; or, what is yet more extraordinary, of the flow of his animal spirits, which had all the gayety and vivacity of his early years. Indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge, ever looking forward to some new object of attainment, one literary task was no sooner accomplished, than another was entered upon with equal ardour and unabated perseverance. It seems, in fact, to be the natural consequence of a steady engagement in the pursuits of science or of literature; and is more particularly the result of the habit of composition; that the mind once accustomed to a regular train of thought, and to the examination of a subject under all its different aspects and relations, cannot be satisfied with a desultory exercise of its powers, and feels not its wonted self-enjoyment, without a determinate object of study or investigation; moreover, one literary labour is often the parent of another; in the course of investigating one particular subject, another is started, which invites to a separate discussion, and hints are treasured up for a future inquiry; like the prospect gained by the traveller of a new and beautiful country, which cannot be explored at the time, without deviating from the true course of his journey, but which he reserves for the object of an after survey, and engages in it with alacrity at his first season of leisure."

In 1780, Lord Kames, in addition to his *Remarkable Decisions*, published a folio volume entitled, *Select Decisions of the Court of Session*, which records the cases most worthy of notice decided by that court in a period of seventeen years, between 1752 and 1768.

"The collection was digested for publication, and printed in the 84th year of the author's age; but as the materials were all prepared while his powers of mind were 'in their full vigour, it forms," says the learned editor, "a valuable addition to our common law authorities, and to the records and practice of the supreme court."

With respect to the last work of Lord Kames, entitled "*Loose Hints on Education*," * Lord W. with great sensibility observes,

"This task was undertaken too late: the venerable author was now in the 85th year of his age. His faculties, though still wonderfully entire, had lost much of their energy; and although, from the influence of habit, his active mind was still engaged in its usual occupations, and found its accustomed pleasure in study and composition; its powers were sensibly affected by the decay of the animal frame. Apprehensive himself, as he often acknowledged with much solicitude, of this most frequent and most melancholy attendant on old age, and even conscious, in some degree, as it would appear, of its approach, he hastened to bring this last work to a period, 'willing,' as he says, 'rather that it should appear in loose attire, than that he should end his life under the feeling of regret, that he should have left any thing undone that could benefit mankind.' Can-

* Published at Edinburgh, 1781.

MONT CUET,
GUERNSEY.

Engraved by S. Rawle.

Published by J. Asperne, at the Bible, Crown & Constitution, Cornhill, October 1, 1807.

dour, therefore, and humanity *itself*, forbid the subjecting of a work composed under such circumstances to the rigour of critical examination. It is enough to say, what even the severest judgment will allow, that the practical advices contained in this book are, in general, the dictates of prudence, and the result of a wise and enlightened experience; while the morality it conveys is founded on the solid basis of the relative duties of man, both to his God and to his fellow-creatures."

(To be concluded in our next.)

MONT GUET, IN THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

THE large rock in the left corner of the accompanying plate is called *Roque du Guet*.

The small object just above it is a *Fire Beacon*, in case of alarm.

Next to that is a *Telegraph*, with a yellow pendant flying—a signal for the packet from England being in sight.

The house nearly adjoining, called *Maison du Guet*, is the residence of the man who works the telegraph.

On the right of this is an immense pile of rocks, called *Mont du Guet*.

The small house near the centre, on the road leading up to the telegraph, is used for storing gunpowder, cartridges, &c.

We must add to this brief description of the objects seen in the annexed View, that there are six other telegraphs, similar to the above, placed on the heights round the island; viz. Vale Castle, Castle Comet, Fort George, Jerbourg, Mont Herrott, and Fort Saumarez; from which they make signals for every vessel that comes in sight. Near each telegraph is a fire beacon, to give an alarm in the night.

From *Maison du Guet*, the eye commands a most beautiful view of the whole island of Guernsey, of Alderney, and of the French coast.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

AUGUST 27.

AT the HAYMARKET, was produced, for the benefit of Mr. Matthews, a new comic sketch, in one act, called "MUSIC MAD." This was a slight, but not unentertaining piece, evidently taken from the Italian opera, *Il Fanatico per Musica*. It was the production of Mr. Hook, jun.—the music by his father. *Matthews* and *Liston* were the main props of the piece, which was well received, and has been several times repeated.

SEPT. 14. COVENT GARDEN opened for the season, with a crowded audience, to *Romeo and Juliet*, and *The Poor Soldier*.

15. THE HAYMARKET THEATRE closed, with *Hamlet*, and *Tom Thumb*. To the exertions of Mr. YOUNG, whom we pronounce one of the best actors on the English stage, the concern has been much indebted for a very successful season; and, without making any comparisons, which might seem invidious, we hope, ere-long, to see him on the boards of a winter theatre.

Mr. Fawcett returned thanks, in the name of the proprietors and the performers, in the usual terms.

16. At Covent Garden, Miss DE CAMP, sister of Mrs. C. Kemble, made her first appearance on the London boards, in the character of *Peggy*, in Mr. Kenny's humorous farce called *Raising the Wind*. This young lady bears a resemblance to her sister, but is rather taller: she sustained the part in such a manner as to give promise of being a useful acquisition.

17. DRURY-LANE opened with *The Country Girl*, and *The Weathercock*. The principal circumstance worthy of remark on this occasion, was the restoration of Mrs. JORDAN to the stage, after a secession of two years. She performed *Peggy* with admirable spirit, and was welcomed with enthusiastic applause.

21. Miss NORTON (whom we mentioned in our XLIId volume, p. 47) made her *entrée* at Covent Garden, as *Imogen*, in *Cymbeline*. She manifested very considerable ability, which, with careful culture, promises future excellence. Miss Norton was a niece of the late Mrs. Martyr.

22. At Drury-lane, a young lady, whose name, we understand, is LE PONTE, made her *debût*, as *Patrick*, in

European Magazine.

The Poor Soldier. Her vocal abilities far exceed her theatrical at present. Her voice is mellow and deep-toned, resembling, more than any other that we remember, that of the late Mrs. Kennedy, the original performer of the character. She met with great encouragement; and perhaps, when her embarrassment has worn off, may appear to more advantage as an actress than she did on this her first appearance.

PROLOGUE
TO
"ERRORS EXCEPTED."

Written by Mr. CHARLES DIBDIN, *jun.*

And spoken by Mr. YOUNG.

PERUSE the *fairest* page, and still you'll trace,
That error is the lot of human race;
E'en with the *best*, at Nature's last repose,
"*Errors excepted*" the account must close.
No living *man* without *some* folly made is,
And tho' stern Truth won't even spare the *Ladies!*
"Yet, to *their* lot should trifling errors fall,
"Look in their faces, you'll *except* them all."
Wisdom herself may err as well as Wit;
Law's writ of *error* is not *holy* writ.
The doctor too has faults; but, happy lot!
Physic's *faux pas*, when buried, are forgot.
In seeking Fortune's all-desir'd abode,
We meet cross paths of *error* on the road;
Placarded invitations meet the eye
At every turn, with "Now's your time to buy,"
And the mysterious charm of B. C. Y.
All to insure you, when the wheel goes round,
Of, *blanks excepted*, ninety thousand pound.
AUTHORS to *critical* exceptions bow,
And CRITICS candidly must this allow,
That, while they lash the faults of scribbling elves,
'Twere well from *error* to be clear themselves.
To you (*to the audience*), whose approbation to obtain
Our bard has sought, and, sometimes, not in vain,
His cause he offers, as at Mercy's shrine,
"To err is human—to forgive, divine;"
Let Mercy's influence, then, your bosoms sway,
Except his errors, but *accept* his play.

EPILOGUE.

Written by JOHN LITCHFIELD, *Esq.*

And spoken by Mrs. LITCHFIELD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
I've oft heard say,
An author's like a merchant, and his play
The bark in which is lodg'd his precious store,
Freighted and destin'd for some distant shore.
Our author's vessel's small, and light his cargo,
And what he dreads the most is—your embargo.
Just now, behind the scenes, the poor man press'd me,
And said, all trembling, that if I address'd ye,
He would engage, however "tempest tost,"
His agitated bark should not be "lost."
I smil'd, of course, and told the flattering rogue
I knew not how to speak an epilogue.—
But here I am on deck, and thus before ye,
I'll try, in sailor's language, to implore ye:
For though I never stirr'd a foot from shore,
I've learnt some lessons from the COMMODORE.
So as a CONVOY, though no man of war,
Let me look out, and see how matters are.
And first I'll try my soundings in the pit,
Lurks there no rock on which our brig may split?
No quicksands, shoals, or flats, nor no lee shore,
Where many a vessel has been wreck'd before?
In yonder quarter (*upper end of the pit*) lo! a storm seems brewing,
That threatens to involve us all in ruin.
A ship prepares for action—ha! beware,
An enemy has ta'en his station there—
His name is Critic—'tis, I see him now,
I know him by the Gorgon at his prow;
A heavy sailer, but his fire is galling,
And no one ventures near without a mauling;
His head all snakes—no wonder that the shot
Sent from his cannon comes so hissing hot;
See how he lowers his jib—nay, do not frown,
Nor cut our rigging up—nor run us down.
(*To the front boxes*) That in the offing there is call'd the Rover,
Who never fights but when he's half seas over;
And is well known on our dramatic ocean,
By his rough sailing, and unsteady motion.
He has but just left *port*, for well I wot
His upper works are damag'd by *grape*-shot.
Two other signs he has, howe'er he got 'em,
A head well brazen'd, and a copper bottom (*pointing to the heels*).
(*To the gallery*) But you, my honest friends, stow'd in the shrouds,
Who speak in thunder from your birth, the clouds;
You, like true sailors, never hardly press
When you behold a vessel in distress,
For well you know, who rule the subject wave,
When it is time to punish, when to save—
Eager the haughty open foe to bend,
As to chastise a neutral hollow friend.
If our ship's crazy, take her into tow,
Safely she'll sail under your weather-bow;
For should she prove, alas! a cast-away,
Our bard's third night will be a barran day.

(*To the side bores*) Ladies between decks, if your favouring gales
You lend to fill the poet's trembling sails,
" His summer voyage won't turn out a dream,
His boat sails freely both with wind and stream;"
Early the critic seas she's wafted o'er,
And gains triumphantly the wish'd-for shore.
I'll to the author, and dispel his fear,
And say, his goods have found a market here;
I'll say too, for I think I guess aright,
Here you will rendezvous to-morrow night.

POETRY.

REFLECTIONS IN A SUMMER-HOUSE.

AH! say how pleasant 'tis to sit
Within this charming cool retreat,
To see the sun's meridian beam
Reflected in yon murm'ring stream,
Whilst, shelter'd from the sultry ray,
The balmy zephyrs round me play.

Now from beneath the friendly shade,
From some deep copse, or op'ning glade,
Is heard the shepherd's plaintive strain;
Creation, all around, is gay,
Wide thro' the meads the cattle stray,
Or climb the hill, or graze the plain.

From yonder grove the feather'd throng
Pour forth their tributary lays,
Borne by the passing gale along,
In notes of gratitude and praise!

And say—shall man alone refrain,
Nor mingle in this joyful strain,
Nor lift *his* voice on high?
Say—shall no thankful notes of *his*
Rise upwards to the seats of bliss,
The mansions of the sky?

And feels not, then, this breast of mine
The warmth and energy divine
That gratitude inspires?
Have *I* no hymn of praise to sing?
No thankful tribute can *I* bring,
No heav'n-born pure desires?

PARENT OF GOOD! inspire my lays;
Teach me to sing thy boundless praise;
From these thy works to rise
To THEE, th' eternal great Supreme,
Whose name affords an endless theme
To seraphs in the skies.

Homerton. T. R—FF—S.

PRAYER FOR THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

O, HEAR th' ascending pray'r, ALMIGHTY SIRE!
The British Isles thy needful aid require.
THOU from the fierce invader's cruel hand
Preserve and vindicate thy chosen land!
Save and protect thy people from distress;
And evermore thy patrimony bless:
Give them thy ever-constant love to share,
And daily feed them with a shepherd's care.
By THEE supported, to the latest hour,
Give them o'er MERCY'S FOES triumphant pow'r.
Give them with thankful hearts thy praise to sing,
Th' accepted off'ring to THY ALTAR bring.

August 8, 1807. BRITANNICUS.

NOTE.—The preceding poem was written in the summer of 1803, at the time of the threatened invasion.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I have no doubt but that you are as willing to do justice to living merit, as to record the memory of departed worthies; and therefore I now send you a piece of the former class. I have simply stated facts, and I think I am correct in my statement. I was induced to consider the subject, in consequence of prejudices which I saw prevailing: of that consideration you have the result: to which I have only further to add, that I am an entire stranger to the marquis, excepting as a public character; and that had I not been convinced that truth and justice dictated the following lines, they would never have been written and transmitted to you.

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

August 25, 1807. BRITANNICUS.

REVIEW OF MARQUIS WELLESLEY'S ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

TO THE BRITISH NATION.

FROM the rich provinces thy sway that own,
By Ganges' stream and Barrampooter's known,
BRITAIN, see Wellesley comes! Truth's voice believe,
Thy faithful viceroy to thy arms receive,
Whose mind, by justice rul'd, thy will fulfill'd,
And rev'rence for thy honour'd name instill'd;
Who from Mysore expell'd th'usurper's race,
And gave the ancient rajah's line their place;
Yet, well considering their adverse fate,
Rais'd Tippoo's family from low estate,
Suffer'd them not in poverty to roam,
To them protection gave, and peaceful home;
Who, while ascended high Thanksgiving's voice,
By acts of charity made earth rejoice,

Mindful of those in misery and need,
Redemption free most graciously decreed;
Who, more diffusive blessing to impart,
Reviv'd with liberty the pris'ner's heart;
Under whose auspices thy arms withstood
The States Mahratta join'd, and them subdu'd;
Whose vig'rous arm, extended, smote from far
Th' intruding pow'r, auxiliary Berar;
Soon as the Peishwah his distress made known,
Replac'd the exil'd chief on Poonah's throne;
Beneath whose sway the Gallic influence ceas'd;
Who chas'd thy dang'rous rivals from the EAST;
Who the Mogul unto his throne restor'd,
Much-injur'd prince! imperial Delhi's lord;
Thence drove the fierce barbarian rebel train,
And gave the monarch to his native reign;
He, whose exertions furious Holkar quell'd,
From his dominions the proud chief expell'd,
The tyrant merciless, whose captives' blood
Had oft his sanguinary hands imbru'd,
Nay, even mutilation exercis'd
On those who thy alliance dearly priz'd;
Who, CHERISHER of ARTS, of LEARNING FRIEND,
Bade for her use the splendid dome ascend,
Woo'd the fair stranger with attention meet,
And gave her, in CALCUTTA, safe retreat.
Britain, with glad acclaim receive thy SON!
He who for thee, with honour, empire won;
He who THESE DEEDS perform'd in face of day,
WELLESLEY DESERVES THIS VOLUNTARY LAY.
Surely to him are gen'ral praises due,
Whose actions claim this testimonial true.
Britain, to him peculiar favour show!
Honours, distinguishing, on HIM bestow.

August 25, 1807. BRITANNICUS.

SONNET TO EVENING.

HAIL, placid Eve! as faintly to the sight
Thee I discern in yon dim western sky,
That beams around thy sober soften'd light,
And tells to Nature thy mild reign is nigh.
Come heavenly guest! that lov'st the silent hour;
Sister of eve, meek twilight! thee I woo:
Come, and o'er anguish shed Lethean pow'r,
Chase specter'd care, each bitter thought subdue.
With balmy slumbers weary eyelids close;
Hush'd is the scene, creation owns thy sway;
Exhausted nature sinks to soft repose,
The sweet refreshment from the toils of day.
See at thy shrine, still eve! a suppliant bend.
And oh! thy empire, to *this heart* extend!

St. George's-place, Walworth-road. G. H. T.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is perhaps no department so indispensably necessary, or so generally attractive, of a magazine, whether political, fashionable, literary, or theological, as that which proudly usurps the title of poetry. I do not know by what fatality one is insensibly induced periodically to wade through page after page, of ode, elegy, sonnet, or (worst of all!) extempore, unless it be because one is not compelled to do it. But it seems to be a general opinion, that rhyme, like a fine woman, may talk any nonsense; sometimes, however, (*justice* induces me to add) there are '*European*' beauties, whose wit and good sense command our admiration.

To come to the point:—In your magazine for August, appeared a little piece, which I believe to be a *perfect original*, and which deserves, on that account, not to sink unhonoured into obscurity. A musical medley, is indeed, no novelty, and often displays no small ingenuity; but a *poetical medley*, is, I think, quite a new idea; for which the public is indebted to your valuable correspondent, 'Juvenis.' His Ode to the Swallow is not, indeed, so entitled, but this may be attributed to his modesty. The first verse may be found (with a trifling variation, allowable in such cases) in Logan's Ode to the Cuckoo.

JUVENIS.

Hast thou a star, thy path to guide:
That with the rolling year,
When sweet the rosy moments glide,
Thy certain voice we hear?

LOGAN.

What time the daisy decks the green,
Thy certain voice we hear:
Hast thou a star to guide thy path,
Or mark the rolling year?

The second your readers will doubtless recognise as part of a posthumous ode, by Gray, on the pleasures arising from vicissitude, published by Mr. Mason:—

Till April starts, and calls around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground;
And lightly o'er the living scene,
Scatters his freshest tenderest green. *Gray.*

The only alteration made by Juvenis, is that in the first line "wakes" is substituted for "calls," and that his last line runs thus,

"Spreads his tenderest softest green."

The fifth verse is also principally written by Logan; as is hinted by the inverted commas which enclose the third and fourth lines. My memory treacherously refuses to point out whence the remainder is selected, though she whispers that many of the lines are old acquaintances. The "realms of liquid light," she is familiar with; and well recollects other things than '*swallows*'

"Sporting in the noontide ray."

Many of the lines, it is true, bear the indubitable stamp of originality. The exquisite moral is perfectly novel. The idea of

the "flowers," "leaving us alone," is very bold and poetical. The "lake's wide way," is very happy. But enough. I will only add, Mr. Editor, that I should be highly obliged if Juvenis would take the trouble of inserting in your magazine a complete key to his ode, for the gratification of the curious; and that I think such ingenuity should not escape without encomium.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, with respect,
ALIQUIS.

P.S.—I have taken the liberty of enclosing for your inspection an humble imitation of the production above referred to; in which Logan, Johnson, Gray, Collins, Beattie, and Juvenis, have all a share. Sometimes you will perceive I have, like Juvenis, *improved* upon them, and have concluded the whole with original matter.*

Sept. 5, 1807.

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* We have inserted our correspondent's letter and poem for two reasons: first, because there is considerable merit in them; and secondly, because we believe that he has talents for *better things*. At the same time we must observe, that he has, like the ancient, "whose name our memories treacherously refuse to point out," sacrificed an ELEPHANT on the altar of a *gnat*.—*Editor*.

ODE.

And now, no more the summer blooms,
  Ascending in the rear: *Logan.*
Behold the sober autumn comes,
  The *Sunday* of the year.

The verdant leaves that play'd on high,
  And wanton'd in the breeze, *Johnson.*
Now trod in dust neglected lie,
  As Boreas strips the trees.

And now the storm begins to lower,
  The sun looks weak and pale: *Gray.*
See there descends a drizzling shower;
  Now it begins to hail!

And see, the fairy valleys fade,
  And gloom obscures the view: *Collins.*
And I must quit the woodland shade;
  Sweet nature's charms, adieu!

"Thus" swift fades youth, "a fleeting flow'r!"
Juvenis.
  Soon is past life's summer hour:
'Twas spring—'twas summer—all was gay:
Beattie.
  Now 'tis dark and gloomy day.

No longer, Juvenis, no longer boast;
Let us compare, and see who's stol'n the most.

Sept. 5, 1807. ALIQUIS.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Concluded from page* 143.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JULY 28.

LORD HAWKESBURY delivered a message from his Majesty to acquaint the House, that he had entered into subsidiary engagements with the King of Sweden; and that a copy of the treaty would be laid before them as soon as the ratification should be received: that his Majesty's minister to the King of Prussia had advanced 100,000l. sterling to the Prussian government, by his Majesty's authority; and that arms, and other military stores, had been furnished to his Prussian Majesty, to the amount of 200,000l. sterling, which sums his Majesty trusted their lordships would concur in making good,

Lord Hawkesbury moved, that the message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Naval Stores, Irish Plate Duty, and Militia Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

29. Lord Hawkesbury moved the order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's message relative to Sweden and Prussia. His lordship briefly stated the nature of the treaties, and concluded with moving an address of thanks.

Lord Lauderdale remarked on the pompous style in which the speech from the throne at the opening of the session announced the measures taken to draw closer the ties between his Majesty and his continental allies. He wished to know whether all that was announced was summed up in the treaty alluded to, and the further advances to Prussia. He could scarcely bring himself to think that this was the case; and if it was not, the subsequent treaties, though not ratified, ought, at least, to have been adverted to in the message.

Lord Hawkesbury stated, in reply, that the message did not include the measures touched upon in his Majesty's speech. Means of assistance of a much greater magnitude had certainly been offered to our continental allies, and would have been afforded, had not the course of events prevented the intentions of ministers. Under the present circumstances, he could not see that any wise purpose would be answered by disclosing the nature of the proposed arrangements.

Lord Holland deprecated the idea that the magnitude of a subsidy was to be considered as the standard by which to try the sincerity

of our disposition to draw closer our ties with our allies on the continent. Pecuniary aids were, perhaps, the most efficient means by which we could further their interest and our own; but these should not be pressed upon them, nor should they be held out as an inducement to their entering into, or continuing hostilities at a period when such line of conduct was not prompted by their own views of what was the best policy. By lavishing subsidies so as to admit of their being construed into temptations, we lost more in moral than we gained in physical force. He should wish the point to be made the subject of an open and formal discussion; and he was perfectly prepared to justify the line of policy pursued by the late administration.—The address was then put, and agreed to *nem. dis.* as was also an address in answer to the message, preparatory to a vote of credit.

The House was afterwards occupied in making alterations in the Irish Insurrection Bill; in the course of which much censure was passed by Lord Limerick on the Duke of Bedford, for not resorting to the Insurrection Act, to quell the disturbances of the Threshers. —The Duke defended his conduct.

30. Several bills were forwarded through their respective stages.

31. The Irish Annuities and Fisheries, the Curaçoa Free Port, and the Irish Insurrection Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

Aug. 3. Lord Redesdale moved for a return of the number of places of worship in England and Wales, in the communion of the church of England; with an estimate of the number of persons they were capable of accommodating, the number who usually frequented them, &c.

Lords Holland, Sidmouth, and the Lord Chancellor, spoke in favour of the motion; but suggested, that the session was too far advanced to obtain the object wished for: on which Lord R. withdrew the motion.

4. Lord Arden opposed the progress of the Offices Reversion Bill, which he considered to be an unnecessary and indecent attack upon his Majesty's prerogatives. To justify such a bill, there should have been some proof adduced that improper use had been made of the privilege.

Lords Grosvenor and Lauderdale contended that the bill ought to pass; and

Lord Melville opposed the measure. He observed, that the abolition of all sinecures was a very fine Utopian theory; but was one which could never be reduced to practice in a monarchical government.

Lord Selkirk thought the rejection of the bill would disappoint the expectations which the public entertained of reforms, of which this measure was to be the forerunner; and moved that the debate be adjourned, in consequence of the non-attendance of any of the ministers.

The motion for adjourning the debate was, however, negatived by a majority of 15 to 9; and the bill was ordered to be read a second time this day three months; by which it falls to the ground.

5. Lord Holland moved that the peers who had signed a protest against the rejection of the bill for granting places in reversion, should be allowed till to-morrow to state their reasons of dissent; but his motion was put and negatived.

6. The Lord Chancellor moved an amendment in the order respecting costs in appeals, the security given for which is only 200*l.* which is almost invariably below the expenses incurred. He moved that 400*l.* be substituted; which was unanimously agreed to.

7. Some bills were forwarded through their respective stages.

10. Earl Stanhope gave notice of a motion relative to our situation with America. He descanted on the importance of preserving an amicable connexion with the United States; and observed, that he should bring forward a motion on the subject on Thursday, unless ministers prevented him, by seeing the matter in the same light as he did.—No answer was given from the ministerial bench.

On the order for the second reading of the Militia Transfer Bill,

Lord Hawkesbury took a cursory view of the posture of Europe under the late changes; and contended, that the ordinary mode of recruiting in this country would be wholly inadequate to meet the exigency of the times. He stated the general scheme of the bill, which we have before detailed.

Lord Sidmouth considered the plan proposed to be inadequate to the difficulties we had to encounter. After entering into a great variety of calculations on the state of the public force at different periods, his lordship recommended increasing the army by raising men for rank; not admitting inexperienced youths to the rank of lieutenant-colonels, but admitting officers to advance one step. He then proceeded to shew the utility of the Army of Reserve Act, and the policy of resorting to the principle of it in cases of extraordinary emergency. The approach of the winter was no security to us; able officers of the navy had said it was the most favourable for invasion. He concluded with making a general computation of the forces now hovering over the opposite coast, and of the numbers which would soon be assembled, adding that he was not discouraged by those multitudes; the English were a high-spirited and loyal people; but some more politic expedients than were proposed by this bill must be adopted, to organize the national strength, before, at such a crisis, we could expect security.

Lords Boringdon and De Dunstanville spoke in favour of the bill; and the Earl of Selkirk disapproved of it; when a division

took place, for the second reading—Contents, 42; Non-contents, 15; Majority, 27.

11. Some arguments arose on the motion for the second reading of the Parish School Bill.

Lord Redesdale and the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke against the measure, and contended that public institutions for education should continue in the hands of the diocesan.

Earl Stanhope defended it; and Lord Hawkesbury moved that it be read a second time this day three months; which was carried without a division.

Some amendments proposed by Lords Hardwicke and Holland in the Irish Arms Bill were rejected.

12. The Post Office Regulation, Irish Export, Vote of Credit, Consolidated Fund, and Treasury Assets Bills, were read a third time, and passed.

The Militia Transfer Bill was read a third time, and passed, after Lord Sidmouth had repeated his objections against its effect on the militia.

13. Earl Stanhope, after noticing the absence of ministers, which he considered as disrespectful, and observing on the necessity of peace to preserve us from ruin, moved, that the principles of justice and reciprocity ought to be the invariable rule of the government of this country, in its conduct towards neutral and independent states at peace with us.

The Lord Chancellor disapproved of the motion, and moved the previous question; which was carried, Lord S. being the only non-content.

14. After the Commons had been summoned to appear, and the royal assent given to a number of bills, the Lord Chancellor addressed the Lords and Commons, in his Majesty's name, in the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the despatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year be so peculiarly desirable. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterised all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year; and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services which the events of the war may render necessary, his Majesty has the great satisfaction of recognising the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war upon the continent. The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controuls, for the purpose of effecting the ruin of his Majesty's kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which the country has to encounter. But his Majesty trusts, that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be daunted or disheartened. From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his Majesty derives the consolation of believing, that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken will continue to be exerted with unabated vigour and success. And while his Majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals which may lead to a secure and honourable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his Parliament and his people will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any negociation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace. His Majesty, therefore, trusts that his Parliament and his people will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his Majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his Majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation, but which, as essential to the honour of his crown and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

Then a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read: after which the Lord Chancellor prorogued it to the 24th of September.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JULY 28.

MR. CANNING presented, by order of his Majesty, a copy of a treaty of peace between the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, dated January 28, 1807. He stated, that this treaty had been alluded to in his Majesty's speech on the opening of the session. By some accident, however, its ratification had not arrived.

Mr. C. then brought up a message from his Majesty, which stated that he had entered into certain subsidiary engagements with the King of Sweden, copies of which, as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Majesty would direct to be communicated to the House.

His Majesty also thinks proper to acquaint the House, that his minister to the King of Prussia has, in consequence of the urgency of affairs upon the continent, advanced to the Prussian government the sum of 100,000l. sterling; and that his Majesty has, in the course of the campaign, furnished to the Prussian government supplies of arms and other military stores to an amount not exceeding in the whole the sum of 200,000l. sterling: and his Majesty trusts that the House will enable him to make good the same.

Mr. Canning observed, that with respect to the treaties mentioned in the message, the one was a subsidiary treaty with the King of Sweden, by which we had agreed to pay for the furnishing a further contingent of men for the defence of Swedish Pomerania and of Stralsund. The number before employed for those purposes, for which this country paid, was 14,000 men; and it was proposed to make an addition of 4,000, which were to be paid for at the same rate as the others were. This was not, however, the contingent to which he had alluded on a former day. It would be recollected, that a question had been put to him some time ago relative to treaties with the northern powers; and he had then mentioned, that there were contingencies which were not then finally settled, which prevented the necessary communications on that subject being made. Those contingencies were certain subsidiary treaties which ministers had entered upon with the King of Prussia, and which the unfortunate circumstances that had put an end to the war on the continent had prevented from being brought to a conclusion. Had they taken place, the 100,000l. paid to the King of Prussia would have been included; and something less than 200,000l. in arms and ammunition furnished by his Majesty's government to the King of Prussia would have been included in the sum to have been granted; but as those treaties, from the circumstances before alluded to, had not been concluded, his Majesty had ordered them to be laid before parliament, that the money might be provided for by them. He moved, therefore, that his Majesty's message be referred to the committee of supply.—Ordered.

Another message was then delivered, to the effect that "His Majesty, relying on the uniform loyalty and zeal of his faithful Commons, and considering that it may be of the utmost importance, at this arduous crisis, to provide for such emergencies as may arise, recommends the House to make provision for enabling him to take all such measures as the exigencies of affairs may require, in order to defeat the intentions of his enemies, to provide for the safety of his dominions, and to maintain the honour of his crown."—This message was, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also referred to the committee of supply.

Lord Milton spoke against the motion for a committee on the Militia Volunteering Bill. He was of opinion, that the extraordinary exertions for increasing the public force, proposed by this bill, were not necessary, and would only operate, by raising an extraordinary force for the present, to exhaust our natural resources, and disable us for continuing the race with proportionate vigour, should a protraction of the war render that continuance necessary.

Sir T. Turton also considered the bill as partial and unfair.

Colonel Wood supported the bill; and in addition to the present means of defence, suggested the adoption of *Martello* towers and redoubts upon the most pregnable parts of our coast, as well as the most effectual fortification of our arsenals at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and elsewhere, which he lamented to find in a deplorable state of weakness.

Mr. Babington, Lord Cochrane, Colonel Bagwell, and General Tarleton, spoke in favour of the bill; and

Mr Windham repeated his arguments against it; after which

Lord Castlereagh proposed a clause which would allow the militia an option either to enter into the army for the term of seven years, or for life.

This clause was opposed by Mr. W. Smith, Lord G. Cavendish, and other gentlemen, on the ground that it was attacking without any notice the plan which Parliament had agreed to last year.

To this it was answered, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the usual notice had been given.

A long conversation then took place on the merits of the clause, between Lords Castlereagh and Milton, General Phipps, Mr. Babington, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. Ward, General Tarleton, Messrs. D. Giddy, Lyttleton, W. Smith, the Secretary at War, and Mr. Lockhart. Afterwards a division took place; when there were—For the clause, 73—Against it, 10.

29. After much ordinary business, the

House went into a committee of supply; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a farther remuneration of 10,000l. be granted to Dr. Jenner, for his discovery of the cow pox. He observed, that the calculations of deaths, in the different stages of each, had been made in the three following classes, viz. in the small pox, the deaths were one in six; in inoculation for the small pox, one in 300; and in inoculation under the present discovery of the vaccine pox, out of the immense number of 164,381, the deaths were only three, which was only one in 54,793. It had been pretended, that persons inoculated with the vaccine matter had been subject afterwards to violent eruptions, inflammations, &c. and often to the small pox itself; but this matter has been most diligently inquired into by the College of Surgeons, and from their report there were only 179, out of the great number of 164,381, who had suffered those inconveniences, and in those not more than three had died.

Mr. S. Lefevre opposed the motion, on the ground of the economy which was necessary in the public finances; and

Lord H. Petty, General Tarleton, and Mr. S. Bourne supported it.

Mr. Morris thought the sum proposed was insufficient; and moved, as an amendment, that the sum of 20,000l. be substituted.

Mr. Wilberforce proposed, that besides the additional 10,000l. an annuity of 1,000l. should be added. This was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. W. Smith supported the amendment of Mr. Morris, and stated that Dr. Jenner could prove that his losses in his professional practice, since he had devoted himself to the vaccine disease, had been nearly of the former extent. On a division, there appeared, For the larger grant, 60—For the smaller, 37—Majority, 23.

30. Mr. Manning made some inquiry touching the expenditure of two millions of money, stated in the last report of the commissioners of military inquiry to have been advanced to a builder in the barrack department, for which no account whatever had been rendered. He wished to know how the officers of the treasury meant to proceed in this business.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that the subject alluded to was one which demanded speedy and minute investigation. It had not escaped the attention of the board of treasury, who had determined on taking immediate steps to inquire on the subject; but he was not at present prepared to state the mode.

Mr. Creevey opposed the third reading of the India Bond Bill, and re-stated his former objections to the measure; as did Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Johnstone. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Hobhouse reported from the committee of supply their resolutions, granting 20,000l. to Dr. Jenner; 5,556l. to the trustees of the British Museum; 3,000l. to the Board of Agriculture; 18,000l. to the African Coast Settlements; 1,200l. to the Veterinary College; 14,000l. to the Sierra Leone Colony; and 7,771l. for the Pier at Dundrum.—Report agreed to.

Mr. Biddulph proposed a clause in the Militia Bill, "that peers, ecclesiastics, and other persons, having incomes of above 500l. per annum, should not be exempted from the ballot."

Lord Milton seconded the clause, on the ground of the injustice of throwing the weight of the tax upon the poor, and exempting the rich.—The Committee divided on the clauses: Ayes, 8—Noes, 61—Majority, 53.

Several other amendments were then proposed by Lord Castlereagh, and agreed to.

31. In a committee of supply, Mr. Canning moved that the sum of 180,000l. be granted to his Majesty to make good what has been advanced to the King of Prussia.

Mr. Whitbread proceeded to comment on the circumstances which had induced the grant of 100,000l. (80,000l. having been authorised by the late ministers). He trusted ministers would inform the House under what circumstances the treaty had been entered upon. He added, that rumours were abroad of some part of the 100,000l. having been very singularly appropriated, namely, to the support of the King of Prussia's establishment at Berlin, while that capital was subject to the Emperor of France; and that it was intended, before the late disaster, to grant 1,000,000l. to Prussia.

Mr. Canning replied, that the grants had not been made without due consideration.

A long series of questions and answers followed between these gentlemen, respecting the intentions of ministers; and a defence, by Mr. Whitbread, of those who had gone out of office.

Lord Castlereagh spoke at much length, to shew that the late ministers had acted with criminal misconduct, by not keeping a force of 20 or 30,000 men ready to embark at an hour's notice.—Much censure and recrimination ensued; and the resolution was at length agreed to; as was one for a vote of credit for 700,000l. more than that proposed by Lord H Petty, which amounted to 2,200,000l. which, with what was required for other services, would make the vote amount to 4,500,000l.—This and other financial resolutions were agreed to.

Aug. 3. The German Linen West India Export Drawback Bill was read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Creevey, estimates of the revenues and charges on the East India Company, for 1806-1807, were ordered to be laid before the House.

Mr. Sheridan presented a petition, signed by nearly 1,000 publicans, distillers, and

brewers, in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, complaining of the powers vested in magistrates, in regard to licensing victuallers. Mr. S. stated, that it was not his intention to press this subject at present, any farther than to move for leave to bring in a bill for altering and amending the act bestowing those powers on magistrates. His object was, to prevent the property of persons who might embark in that way of life from being at the disposal of the magistrates, or of a magistrate individually, which was too much the case at present. He also meant to render the appeal to the court of King's Bench, the Common Pleas, or the quarter sessions, more accessible to poor men who might be aggrieved by a decision of such magistrates.

Mr. Perceval said, that if such instances of oppression existed, they were to be remedied, as the law stood at present, by the court of King's Bench, and that no statement had been made to justify such a bill.

Mr. Sheridan made some farther comments on magisterial influence, and leave was then given.

On the order of the day for the farther consideration of the Militia Volunteering Bill,

Colonel Frankland resisted the measure, as sanctioning an unjustifiable mode of recruiting.

Mr. W. Keene objected to the bill *in toto*, and recommended the establishment of a local militia in the different counties, to the number of 160,000, of whom a certain portion should be drafted out yearly, to act with the troops of the line, in order to perfect their discipline.

The Secretary at War entered into a long defence of the bill, and denied that it was founded, as had been said, on a principle of hostility to the measures adopted by the late administration.

Lord Temple, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Windham spoke against the bill; and

Lord Castlereagh proposed a clause, doing away military service for limited periods, and fixing an indefinite period in their stead.

This was keenly opposed by Mr. Windham, and at length the House divided; when the clause was carried by a majority of 96 to 46.

Alderman Shaw proposed an amendment, exempting the inhabitants of the city of London from the ballot for the new levy, according to ancient custom; and it was agreed to.

Lord Castlereagh then moved the order of the day, for the House taking into farther consideration the report of the Militia Completion Bill.

Mr. C. Yorke spoke decidedly against the bill, and recommended in its stead the principle of the army of Reserve, by which the country would gain 46,000 men, instead of 36,000, proposed by this bill.—Several new clauses were then added; when the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

4. Mr. Hobhouse brought up a report from the committee of ways and means, authorising issues of treasury bills for 4,500,000l. and 500,000l. being the votes of credit for Great Britain and Ireland.—Leave was given to bring in bills.

Mr. Whitbread moved the order of the day for taking into farther consideration the report of the Parochial Schools Bill; on which a conversation of some length ensued, and several amendments were made upon it by different gentlemen. None of these, however, were of sufficient importance to require detail, until an amendment was proposed in the preamble of the bill by Mr. P. Carew, which excited some debate.—The preamble stood thus: "Whereas the instruction of youth tends most materially to the promotion of morality and virtue, and to the formation of good members of society, whereof we have the most convincing proof, by long experience, in that part of the united kingdom called Scotland; and it is expedient that provision should be made for the instruction of the children of the poor of England and Wales."—The amendment proposed by Mr. C. was, to leave out the words after "morality and virtue" to the word "Scotland."

Mr. Windham, on the ministerial side of the House, supported the amendment. The preamble, as it stood, he remarked, was not the most desirable that such a bill could have, as it made a marked and decided distinction between education in Scotland and in England. In both countries, he was well convinced, there was as much bad education as good, and therefore he did not wish to see any invidious distinction of the kind attempted in an act of the legislature.

Mr. Whitbread maintained that the preamble, as it stood, contained the very essence and substance of the measure, and refused to give up the preamble.

Mr. M'Leod supported the preamble as it stood, as did Mr. Wilberforce; and after some further discussion, a division took place; when the preamble, in its original state, was carried by a majority of 33 to 28.

The House then went into a committee on the Irish Arms Bill, in which a variety of amendments were made.

Mr. Barham, after a speech of considerable length, obtained leave to bring in a bill for securing despatch in the conveyance of election writs to the returning officers.

5. On the motion of Lord Castlereagh for the third reading of the Militia Volunteering Bill,

Colonel Stanley, Sir R. Williams, Lord Folkestone, and Mr. Windham repeated their sentiments against it, contending that the bill was obnoxious and unjustifiable.

It was supported by General Loftus and

Lord Castlereagh; and on a division there were for the third reading, Ayes, 76; Noes, 19; Majority, 57.—There were then read the third time the Militia Completion, the Irish Militia Transfer, the Silk Drawback, the West India Goods, Auction Duty Exemption, and the Malta Calico Trade Bills.

6. Mr. Lockhart obtained leave for a bill to suspend the act called the Curates' Provision Bill, which relates to the forfeiture of benefices, in case of accepting additional livings.

The Parochial School Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Sheridan presented his bill for the better regulation of licenses to keep alehouses, in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, which was read the first time.—The bill enacts, that all publicans, whose licenses shall be withdrawn, shall receive from the magistrates withdrawing such license a statement in writing of the cause for which the license is so withdrawn, and shall have the privilege of an appeal to the quarter sessions.

Mr. Dent obtained leave for a bill for the better regulation of recognizances, on presenting petitions on controverted elections.

7. Leave was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a bill to amend the mode of assessment in the collection of taxes; and several members suggested, that the vexatious powers of the commissioners should be abolished.

Mr. Banks's motion for a committee relative to precedents for a bill to prevent the granting of offices in reversion, was carried, *nem. dis.*

On the order for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, Mr. Whitbread adverted to the extraordinary situation of the country, at a period when ministers were about to prorogue Parliament. He mentioned the circumstances of the expeditions, the large vote of credit, the expected invasion, &c. and thought that ministers ought to have counselled the King to keep the Parliament together.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that the prorogation would only be for short periods, as occasion might require.

Lord H. Petty also commented on the vote of credit. Under the annihilation of continental co operation, and after sitting two months later than could have been expected, after the events which alone could render such a vote applicable were gone by: yet, he observed, this large vote was taken, and an avowal made, that by the measures now adopted an increase was made of 1,800,000l. to the public expense, after adding 700,000l. to the vote of credit, under circumstances that called for a diminution of expenses.

Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning justified the conduct which ministers had pursued respecting the assistance sent to Sweden; and much discussion ensued between the speakers just mentioned and Messrs. Windham and Whitbread.

Sir T. Turton thought, that in the present circumstances it was necessary to give confidence to ministers. Russia and Prussia were prostrate at the feet of France, and our disputes with America increased. The conduct of the latter country was owing entirely to the pusillanimity of the late ministry, who treated with America with a pistol at their breasts. He wished for unanimity in the public cause. He commended the volunteer force, and wished the Training Act to be carried into execution. He compared the volunteers and the Training Act to a stage-coach, the latter being like the basket, which was such an uncomfortable jostling situation, that those who were in it were always trying to get forward.—The bill was then read a third time.

Another debate arose on the motion for the third reading of the Irish Arms Bill, which was opposed by Lord Milton, Mr. Whitbread, Sir A. Pigot, and Mr. Sheridan. The House divided on Lord P.'s motion; when there were for it, 34; against it, 79; majority, 45.—The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

8. A message from the Lords announced the royal assent to 72 public and private bills.

On the question for reading the Publicans' License Bill a second time, a conversation ensued between Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. S. Bourne, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; during which the latter proposed as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day three months, on the ground, that the principles of it had not been sufficiently investigated. Mr. Sheridan, after expressing his disappointment that the bill should meet with objections, as it was intended to do justice to individuals who had been oppressed, withdrew it until next session of Parliament.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

10. Mr. Magens called the attention of the House to the state of this branch of commerce. The price of the commodities imported from the West India colonies was not augmented in proportion to the great increase of the duties laid upon them. The price was, nevertheless, so high, as to choke the home consumption, at a time when the exportation of foreign countries was almost prevented. The consequence was, that there was now a surplus of 100,000 hogsheads of sugar, which could not find a market. He concluded by moving a resolution, "that the House would, early in the next session, take into consideration the report of the committee for the purpose of considering the commercial state of the West India colonies."

Mr. Lushington spoke as to the injury the planters had sustained by the abolition of the slave trade; and the resolution was

carried unanimously.—Another report from the committee of finance was ordered to be printed.

OFFICES IN REVERSION.

Mr. Banks observed, that it had been supposed that the bill which had passed that House, and been rejected in the Lords, trenched upon the royal prerogative; but he was convinced it would gain strength by this measure: but the bill having been rejected, he should merely propose, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he would be pleased not to grant any office, place, employment, or salary in reversion, or for joint lives, in any part of the united kingdom, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament."

On the Speaker's putting the question, no gentleman rose to oppose it, and it seemed the unanimous sense of the House to agree to it.

Mr. Ward supported the motion, and made some comments on the motives which had induced the Upper House to reject the bill already sent to them on this subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bouverie, Lord H. Petty, Sir J. Sebright, and other members, also supported the motion, which was carried *nem. dis.*

Mr. Whitbread asked several questions of ministers as to our relations with foreign powers. He alluded to our situation with regard to Turkey, and begged to know whether an ambassador had been sent there, &c. With regard to Russia, it was very well known that she had entered into a treaty of peace with France, in which no other mention was made of this country than an offer of the mediation of Russia. He hoped Mr. Canning would have no objection to say whether any communication had been made to this country by Russia. In his opinion, the present period was a most favourable moment for a peace; and, if dexterously managed, might save the further effusion of blood. Prussia had been under the hard necessity of concluding a treaty of peace with France, in which she had been compelled to shut all her ports against our commerce. There were also our two military and naval expeditions, which, from what he had heard, were likely to bring on us another enemy, and from which we might every day expect to receive some intelligence. Looking also to America, and viewing the situation in which we stood with regard to that country, coupled with the late unfortunate transaction respecting the Chesapeak, there seemed to be nothing but hostility around us. Added to all these, the deplorable situation of our West India merchants required immediate investigation and relief. The Emperor of France was returned to his capital, and ready to turn the tide of war more directly against us. Seeing things wearing this gloomy aspect, and a vote of credit, which was for so large and unprecedented a sum, that it seemed to indicate an intention of making a long recess; and thinking that the advice of Parliament might very soon be of the most essential service, he could not but express a sincere hope that ministers would not counsel his Majesty to prorogue it on Friday.

Mr. Canning briefly answered, that a direct communication had been received, but not accompanied with any part of the treaty, nor even with the clause which relates to this country; that and every other part of the treaty being known only to ministers through the French papers. The communication had been received on the 1st of this month; and to a communication of such a nature, it was impossible that any other than a conditional answer could be returned. What that condition was must be obvious to every one. As to our relations with respect to America, he must premise, that whatever might at present be the situation of this country with America, it in no degree arose from the conduct of the present ministers. Finding, when they came into office, a treaty had been negociated by the late ministers, and sent to America for ratification, it became the determination of the present ministers not to do any thing which might disturb or interfere with that treaty. Instructions were sent to our minister there to that effect, and others of a similar nature to our naval commander on that station. If the treaty was ratified, they had determined to put it in force, and act on it the same as if it had been a treaty negociated by themselves. If it was rejected, it was their intention so to act towards America as to evince, on their part, the most unequivocal desire to maintain the relations of peace and amity. He had this day applied to the American minister to know if he had any communication to make; who had returned for answer, that he had received no official instructions as yet. With respect to Turkey, he could in few words answer by what was said on the subject in his Majesty's speech, viz. "That his Majesty had adopted such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favourable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they were engaged with the Sublime Porte to a conclusion consistent with his Majesty's honour, and the interest of his ally."—With respect to our expeditions, it could not be expected he should say any thing on that subject; and as to the advice that he and his colleagues should not counsel his Majesty to prorogue the Parliament at the present juncture, it was a part of his Majesty's prerogative to prorogue the Parliament when he pleased, and he saw no reason to counsel his Majesty to withhold the use of it.—Adjourned to the 13th.

13. Mr. Sheridan, on making his motion on the state of Ireland, entered at great length on the conduct of ministers, in introducing

the different bills of this session relative to Ireland. He insisted that the people were perfectly loyal; though he did not deny that a few wretches existed in Ireland, who would surrender their country to a foreign tyrant; he therefore condemned the inconsistency of ministers, who, while they were endeavouring to make the whole people of England an armed people, prevented the Irish nation from having arms even while they were withdrawing whole legions of troops from that country. Adverting to the conduct of Government towards the Irish, he insisted, that none of the fine promises made to them at the union had been realised. As to the late ministers, he thought, in their measures for the relief of Ireland, they began at the wrong end; the condition of the people being the only improvement that was necessary. He at length concluded by moving, "That the House will, immediately on the meeting of the ensuing session of Parliament, proceed to take into their most serious and solemn consideration the state and condition of Ireland, in the anxious hope that such measures and remedies may be safely adopted, in regard to the discontents alleged to exist in that country, as may render unnecessary the continuance of those provisions which the legislature of the united kingdom has deemed it expedient reluctantly to adopt at the close of the present session, and the permanence of which would be a violation of the rights of the people of Ireland, and a subversion of the spirit and practice of our free constitution."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said there was no necessity for the House to pledge itself to such a resolution; he therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Grattan declared that the discontented in Ireland were more numerous than Mr. Sheridan conceived; and explained, that the Arms Bill had not in view to disarm the great mass of the people, but only those who were rebels, and went about the country plundering the houses of farmers and gentlemen of arms. He said, he fully approved of that part of Mr. S.'s motion which related to bettering the condition of the people, but not to that which condemned the two bills lately passed.

Messrs. Windham, Dillon, and Lockhart spoke to the same purport, and the House divided on Mr. Sheridan's motion—Ayes, 33; Noes, 76; Majority against it, 43.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, ON VACCINATION.

WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE OPINIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN; AND OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF SURGEONS OF LONDON, OF DUBLIN, AND OF EDINBURGH.

(Concluded from page 146.*)*

APPENDIX.

No. I.

To the Royal College of Physicians of London.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM ordered by the King and Queen's College of Physicians, in Ireland, to thank the Royal College of Physicians of London for the communication they have had the honour to receive from them, of certain propositions relative to vaccination, whereon his Majesty has been pleased to direct an inquiry to be instituted, and in the prosecution of which the co-operation of the College in Ireland is requested.

And I am directed to acquaint you, that the said College having referred the investigation of these propositions to a committee, have received from them a report, of which the enclosed is a copy; and that they desire the same may be considered as containing their opinion upon the subject.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HUGH FERGUSON, Register.

By order of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, in Ireland.

Dublin, 11th Nov. 1806.

"The practice of vaccination was introduced into this city about the beginning of the year 1801, and appears to have made considerable progress at first. A variety of causes operated to retard its general adoption, amongst which the novelty of the practice, and the extraordinary effects attributed to vaccination, would naturally take the lead.

"Variolous inoculation had been long, almost exclusively, in the hands of a particular branch of the profession, whose prejudices and interests were strongly opposed to the new practice; and by their being the usual medical attendants in families, and especially employed in the diseases of children, their opinions had greater effect upon the minds of parents. The small pox is rendered a much less formidable disease in this country by the frequency of inoculation for it, than it is in other parts of his Majesty's dominions, where prejudices against inoculation have prevailed; hence parents, not unnaturally, objected to the introduction of a new disease, rather than not recur to that, with the mildness and safety of which they were well acquainted.

"In the beginning of the year 1804, the Cow Pox Institution was established under

the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke; and it is from this period that we may date the general introduction of vaccination into this city, and throughout all parts of Ireland.

"The success of the institution, in forwarding the new practice, is to be attributed in a great measure to the respectability of the gentlemen who superintend it, and to the diligence, zeal, and attention of Dr. Labatt, their secretary and inoculator. In order to shew the progress which has been made in extending vaccination, your committee refer to the reports of the Cow Pox Institution for the last two years, and to extracts from their Register for the present year.

	Patients inoculated.	Packets issued to Practitioners in general.	Packets to Army Surgeons.
1804	573	776	236
1805	1,032	1,124	178
1806	1,356	1,340	220
Total..	2,966	3,240	634

"In the above statement, the numbers are averaged to the end of the present year, on the supposition of patients resorting to the institution as usual. The correspondence of the institution appears to be very general throughout every part of Ireland; and by the accounts received, as well from medical practitioners as others, the success of vaccination seems to be uniform and effectual. At the present period, in the opinion of your committee, there are few individuals in any branch of the profession who oppose the practice of vaccination in this part of his Majesty's dominions.

"It is the opinion of your committee, that the practice of cow pox inoculation is safe, and that it fully answers all the purposes that have been intended by its introduction. At the same time, your committee is willing to allow that doubtful cases have been reported to them as having occurred, of persons suffering from small pox who had been previously vaccinated. Upon minute investigation, however, it has been found that these supposed instances originated generally in error, misrepresentation, or the difficulty of discriminating between small pox and other eruptions, no case having come to the knowledge of your committee, duly authenticated by respectable and competent judges, of genuine small pox succeeding the regular vaccine disease.

"The practice of vaccination becomes every day more extended; and, when it is considered that the period at which it came into general use in Ireland is to be reckoned from so late a date, your committee is of opinion, that it has made already as rapid a progress as could be expected.

(Signed) "James Cleghorn.
"Daniel Mills.
"Hugh Ferguson."

No. II.

Physicians' Hall, Edinburgh,
26th Nov. 1806.

GENTLEMEN,

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh have but little opportunity themselves of making observations on vaccination, as that practice is entirely conducted by surgeon apothecaries, and other medical practitioners not of their college, and as the effects produced by it are so inconsiderable and slight, that the aid of a physician is never required.

The College know that in Edinburgh it is universally approved of by the profession, and by the higher and middle ranks of the community, and that it has been much more generally adopted by the lower orders of the people than ever the inoculation for small pox was; and they believe the same to obtain all over Scotland.

With regard to any causes which have hitherto prevented its general adoption, they are acquainted with none, except the negligence or ignorance of parents among the common people, or their mistaken ideas of the impropriety or criminality of being accessary to the production of any disease among their children, or the difficulty or impossibility, in some of our country districts, of procuring vaccine matter, or a proper person to inoculate.

The evidence in favour of vaccination appeared to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh so strong and decisive, that in May last they spontaneously and unanimously elected Dr. Jenner an honorary fellow of their College;—a mark of distinction which they very rarely confer, and which they confine almost exclusively to foreign physicians of the first eminence.

They did this with a view to publish their opinion with regard to vaccination, and in testimony of their conviction of the immense benefits which have been, and which will in future be derived to the world, from inoculation for the cow pox, and as a mark of their sense of Dr. Jenner's very great merits and ability in introducing and promoting this invaluable practice.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
Th. Spens, C. R. M. Ed. Pr.

To the Royal College of Physicians of London.

No. III.

At a special Court of Assistants of the Royal College of Surgeons, convened by order of the Master, and holden at the Col-

lege on Tuesday the 17th day of March, 1807;

Mr. Governor Lucas in the chair:

Mr. Long, as chairman of the Board of Curators, reported, that the Board are now ready to deliver their report on the subject of vaccination.

It was then moved, seconded, and resolved, that a report from the Board of Curators, on the subject of vaccination, which was referred to their consideration by the Court of Assistants, on the 21st day of November last, be now received.

Mr. Long then delivered to Mr. Governor Lucas (presiding in the absence of the master) a report from the Board of Curators.

It was then moved, seconded, and resolved, that the report, delivered by Mr. Long, be now read; and it was read accordingly, and is as follows:—

To the Court of Assistants of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

The Report of the Board of Curators, on the subject of Vaccination, referred to them by the Court, on the 21st day of November, 1806; made to the Court on the 17th of March, 1807.

The Court of Assistants having received a letter from the Royal College of Physicians of London, addressed to this College, stating, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased, in compliance with an address from the Honourable House of Commons, to direct his Royal College of Physicians of London to inquire into the state of vaccination in the united kingdom, to report their observations and opinion upon that practice, upon the evidence adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption; that the College were then engaged in the investigation of the several propositions thus referred to them, and requesting this College to co-operate and communicate with them, in order that the report thereupon might be made as complete as possible:

And having, on the 21st day of November last, referred such letter to the consideration of the Board of Curators, with authority to take such steps respecting the contents thereof as they should judge proper, and report their proceedings thereon, from time to time, to the Court; the Board proceeded with all possible despatch to the consideration of the subject.

The Board being of opinion that it would be proper to address circular letters to the members of this College, with a view of collecting evidence, they submitted to the consideration of the Court, holden on the 15th day of December last, the drafts of such letter as appeared to them best calculated to answer that end; and the same having been approved by the Court, they caused copies thereof to be sent to all the members of the College in the united kingdom, whose residence could be ascertained, in the following form, viz.

"SIR,

"The Royal College of Surgeons being desirous to co-operate with the Royal College of Physicians of London, in obtaining information respecting vaccination, submit to you the following questions, to which the favour of your answer is requested.

"By order of the Court of Assistants,

"OKEY BELFOUR, Secretary."

Lincoln's-inn-fields, Dec. 15, 1806.

"1st. How many persons have you vaccinated?

"2d. Have any of your patients had the small pox after vaccination? In the case of every such occurrence, at what period was the vaccine matter taken from the vesicle? How was it preserved? How long before it was inserted? What was the appearance of the inflammation? And what the interval between vaccination and the variolous eruption?

"3d. Have any bad effects occurred in your experience in consequence of vaccination? And if so, what were they?

"4th. Is the practice of vaccination increasing or decreasing in your neighbourhood? If decreasing, to what cause do you impute it?"

To such letters the Board have received 426 answers: and the following are the results of their investigation:

The number of persons, stated in such letters to have been vaccinated, is 164,381.

The number of cases in which small pox had followed vaccination is 56.

The Board think it proper to remark under this head, that, in the enumeration of cases in which small pox has succeeded vaccination, they have included none but those in which the subject was vaccinated by the surgeon reporting the facts.

The bad consequences which have arisen from vaccination are, eruptions of the skin in 66 cases, and inflammation of the arm in 24 instances, of which three proved fatal.

Vaccination, in the greater number of counties from which reports have been received, appears to be increasing; it may be proper, however, to remark, that, in the metropolis, it is on the decrease.

The principal reasons assigned for the decrease are,

Imperfect vaccination,
Instances of small pox after vaccination,
Supposed bad consequences,
Publications against the practice,
Popular prejudices.

And such report having been considered, it was moved, seconded, and

Resolved, That the report now read be

adopted by this Court, as the answer of the Court to the letter of the Royal College of Physicians, of the 23d day of October last, on the subject of vaccination.

Resolved, That a copy of these minutes and resolutions, signed by Mr. Governor Lucas (presiding at this court in the absence of the master), be transmitted by the secretary to the register of the Royal College of Physicians.

(Signed) WM. LUCAS.

No. IV.

SIR, *Edinburgh, March 3d*, 1807.

I mentioned in my former letter, that I would take the earliest opportunity of laying before the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the communication with which the Royal College of Physicians of London had honoured them, on the 23d of October last:

I am now directed by the Royal College to send the following answer on that important subject.

The practice of vaccine inoculation, both in private and at the Vaccine Institution established here in 1801, is increasing so rapidly, that for two or three years past, the small pox has been reckoned rather a rare occurrence, even amongst the lower orders of the inhabitants of this city, unless in some particular quarters about twelve months ago; and among the higher ranks of the inhabitants the disease is unknown.

The members of the Royal College of Surgeons have much pleasure in reporting, that, as far as their experience goes, they have no doubt of the permanent security against the small pox which is produced by the constitutional affection of the cow pox; and that such has hitherto been their success in vaccination, as also to gain for it the confidence of the public, insomuch that they have not been required, for some years past, to inoculate any person with small pox who had not previously undergone the inoculation with the cow pox.

The members of the Royal College have met with no occurrence in their practice of cow pox inoculation which could operate in their minds to its disadvantage; and they beg leave particularly to notice, that they have seen no instance of obstinate eruptions, or of new and dangerous diseases, which they could attribute to the introduction among mankind of this mild preventive of small pox. The Royal College of Surgeons know of no causes which have hitherto retarded the adoption of vaccine inoculation here; on the contrary, the practice has become general within this city: and from many thousand packets of vaccine matter having been sent by the members of the Royal College, and the Vaccine Institution here, to all parts of the country, the Royal College have reason to believe that the practice has been as generally adopted throughout this part of the united kingdom as could have been expected from the distance of some parts of the country from proper medical assistance, and other circumstances of that nature.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. FARQUHARSON,
President of the Royal College and Incorporation of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

No. V.

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, February 4th, 1807.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed report of a Committee of the College of Surgeons in Ireland, to whom was referred a letter from the Royal College of Physicians in London, relative to the present state of vaccination in this part of the united kingdom; and to state, that the College of Surgeons will be highly gratified by more frequent opportunities of corresponding with the English College of Physicians on any subject which may conduce to the advancement of science, and the welfare of the public.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES HENTHORN, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, holden at their Theatre, on Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1807.

FRANCIS M'EVOY, Esq. President.

Mr. Johnson reported from the committee, to whom was referred a letter from the College of Physicians, London, relative to the present state of vaccination in the united kingdom, &c. &c. that they met, and came to the following resolutions:—

That it appears to this committee, that inoculation with vaccine infection is now very generally adopted by the surgical practitioners in this part of the united kingdom, as a preventive of small pox.

That it appears to this committee, that from the 25th day of March 1800 to the 25th of November 1806, 11,504 persons have been inoculated with vaccine infection at the Dispensary for Infant Poor, and 2,831 at the Cow Pox Institution, making a total of 14,335, exclusive of the number inoculated at hospitals and other places, where no registry is made and preserved.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that the cow pox has been found to be a mild disease, and rarely attended with danger, or any alarming symptom, and that the few cases of small pox which have occurred in this country, after supposed vaccination, have been satisfactorily proved to have arisen from accidental circumstances, and cannot

be attributed to the want of efficacy in the genuine vaccine infection as a preventive of small pox.

That it is the opinion of this committee, that the causes which have hitherto retarded the more general adoption of vaccination in Ireland have, in a great measure, proceeded from the prejudices of the lower classes of the people, and the interest of some irregular practitioners.

To which report the College agreed.

Extract from the minutes.

JAMES HENTHORN, Secretary.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, AUGUST 29.

The following Letter has been transmitted by Vice-Admiral Rowley, Commander in Chief in the Downs.

Clyde, off Fecamp, Aug. 25, 1807.

SIR,

I THIS morning observed a coasting sloop passing along the enemy's shore from the westward, with a very light breeze, and ordered Lieutenant Strong, with the boats of this sloop, to intercept her between Ypont and Fecamp.—She ran on shore near the former place, the battery of which opened a fire on the boats on approaching; she was, besides, defended by two parties of men with musketry, one stationed on the beach, the other on the cliffs, as well as by a field-piece and mortar.—The fire of musketry was silenced, and the men dispersed, by a few steady vollies from our boats; and though these were struck in several places, the sloop was towed off without a man on our side being hurt, notwithstanding the tide forced them to cross with her the fire of the batteries of Fecamp at point-blank distance.—She is named les Trois Sœurs, of Caen, laden with plaster of Paris, and bound, I believe, to Boulogne; but no papers were found on board her. I cannot praise too highly the conduct of Lieutenant Strong in this little affair; and I learn from him, with the greatest satisfaction, that every commendation is deserved by the other officers and men employed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. W. C. R. OWEN.

Vice-Admiral Rowley, &c.

[This Gazette likewise contains a despatch from Admiral Lord Gardner, enclosing a letter from Captain Malcolm, of the Narcissus, stating the capture of a fine copper-bottomed Spanish man of war schooner, Cantela, of six guns and 29 men, charged with despatches for South America, which, with her guns, she threw overboard in the chase. Also, mention of despatches from the Hon. Rear-Admiral Cochrane, on the Leeward Island station, giving an account of the capture of a Spanish privateer, the Mercede, carrying two guns and two swivels, with 30 men, in the Gulf of Paria, on the 6th of June last, by Lieutenant Hall, of his Majesty's sloop Port d'Espagne, with 25 men, in a schooner, disguised as a neutral; and of two Spanish armed row-boats, one by the cutter of the Eclair, and the other by the Attentive gun-vessel.]

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

[This Gazette contains a letter from Captain Bradley, of the Plantaganet, giving an account of the capture of l'Incomparable French privateer, mounting two carriage guns, from St. Maloes.]

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 4.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received by the Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Admiral Gambier and Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart, K.T. the Commanders of his Majesty's naval and military Forces in the Baltic Sea.

Prince of Wales, in the Sound, off Wibeck, Aug. 16, 1807.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart joined me off Elsineur, on the 12th instant. Every disposition being made for the disembarkation of the army, this service was intended to be carried into execution on the morning of the 14th, but the wind not allowing the transports to move towards Copenhagen, it was not till last evening that I arrived off Wibeck, a village situated about midway between Elsineur and Copenhagen, and at this place the army was disembarked this morning without the smallest opposition.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the proclamation which Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart and myself have determined to issue on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

By the Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land.

"Whereas the present treaties of peace, and the changes of government and of territory, acceded to, and by so many powers, have so far increased the influence of France on the continent of Europe, as to render it impossible for Denmark, though it desires to

be neutral, to preserve its neutrality, and absolutely necessary for those who continue to resist the French aggression, to take measures to prevent the arms of neutral powers from being turned against them.

" In this view, the King cannot regard the present position of Denmark with indifference, and his Majesty has sent negociators with ample powers, to his Danish Majesty, to request, in the most amicable manner, such explanations as the times require, and a concurrence in such measures, as can alone give security against the further mischiefs which the French meditate, through the acquisition of the Danish navy.

" The King, our royal and most gracious master, has therefore judged it expedient, to desire the temporary deposit of the Danish ships of the line, in one of his Majesty's ports.

" This deposit seems to be so just, and so indispensably necessary, under the relative circumstances of the neutral and belligerent powers, that his Majesty has further deemed it a duty to himself, and to his people, to support his demand by a powerful fleet, and by an army amply supplied with every preparation necessary for the most determined and active enterprize.

" We come, therefore, to your shores, inhabitants of Zealand, not as enemies, but in self defence, to prevent those who have so long disturbed the peace of Europe, from compelling the force of your navy to be turned against us.

" We ask deposit; we have not looked to capture; so far from it, the most solemn pledge has been offered to your government, and is hereby renewed, in the name, and at the express command of the King our master, that if our demand is amicably acceded to, every ship belonging to Denmark shall, at the conclusion of a general peace, be restored to her, in the same condition and state of equipment, as when received under the protection of the British flag.

" It is in the power of your government, by a word, to sheath our swords, most reluctantly drawn against you; but if, on the other hand, the machinations of France render you deaf to the voice of reason and the call of friendship, the innocent blood that will be spilt, and the horrors of a besieged and a bombarded capital, must fall on your own heads, and on those of your cruel advisers.

" His Majesty's seamen and soldiers, when on shore, will treat Zealand, as long as your conduct to them permits it, on the footing of a province of the most friendly power in alliance with Great Britain, whose territory has the misfortune to be the theatre of war.

" The persons of all those who remain at home, and who do not take an hostile part, will be held sacred.

" Property will be respected and preserved, and the most severe discipline will be enforced.

" Every article of supply furnished or brought to market, will be paid for at a fair and settled price; but as immediate and constant supplies, especially of provisions, forage, fuel, and transports, are necessary to all armies, it is well known that requisitions are unavoidable, and must be enforced.

" Much convenience must arise to the inhabitants, and much confusion and loss to them will be prevented, if persons in authority are found in the several districts to whom requisitions may be addressed, and through whom claims for payment may be settled and liquidated.

" If such persons are appointed, and discharge their duty without meddling in matters which do not concern them, they shall be respected, and all requisitions shall be addressed to them, through the proper channels and departments of the navy and army; but as forbearance on the part of the inhabitants is essential to the principal of these arrangements, it is necessary that all manner of civil persons should remain at their respective habitations, and any peasants, or other persons, found in arms, singly, or in small troops, or who may be guilty of any act of violence, must expect to be treated with rigour.

" The government of his Danish Majesty having hitherto refused to treat this matter in an amicable way, part of the army has been disembarked, and the whole force has assumed a warlike attitude; but it is as yet not too late for the voice of reason and moderation to be heard.

" Given in the Sound, under our hands and seals, this 16th day of August, 1807.

(Signed) " JAMES GAMBIER,
" CATHCART."

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart to Lord Castlereagh, dated Head-Quarters, at Hellerup, before Copenhagen, August 22, 1807.

I have enclosed a journal of the operations of the army, from the 14th, in the morning, together with a return of the casualties which have occurred, except those of the cavalry, which are not considerable, but have not been transmitted.

Head-Quarters, Hellerup, before Copenhagen, 22d Aug. 1807.

Journal of the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, from the Morning of the 14th of August, 1807.

August 14th. The fleet between Elsineur and Helsingberg—Calms and contrary winds—Transports assembled by brigades, each under the charge of one of his Majesty's ships.

15th. The fleet worked up to Vedbeck, the reserve anchoring nearest the shore, covered by the Surveillante, and by several gun-brigs and bombs. Major-General Spencer's brigade, under convoy of Admiral Essington, with a division of the fleet, anchored

higher up the sound, to make a diversion.—Coast reconnoitred, and disposition made for landing.

16th. The reserve landed at five in the morning, with the ordnance of a light brigade, and occupied the heights. The remainder of the infantry followed, with the ordnance of another light brigade. A squadron of the 1st light dragoons, horses for the two brigades of artillery, and for the staff, were also disembarked. A flag of truce was received from Major-General Peyman, commander in chief in Copenhagen, requesting passports for their highnesses the two Princesses of Denmark, nieces to his Danish Majesty, to go from Copenhagen to Colding, which were granted.—In the evening, the army marched by their left in three columns by Nerun to Lyngbyl; the centre by Hermitage and Fortuna to Jagersborg, the left by the coast to Charlottenberg, and lay upon their arms.

17th. At day-break the army marched by their right in three columns, to invest the town. The left column established a post at Bagerne's-mill, and extended from Freborg to Emdrup. That from Jagersborg by Gladsucks and Vanloes to Fredericksberg, extending to the sea on the right, and towards Falconergard on the left. The reserve, from Lyngbyl, marched by Bangede and Emdrup, and occupied the space between the two other divisions. Two brigades of the King's German Legion remaining at Charlottenfurd to cover the disembarkation of the cavalry and park of artillery.—Major-General Spencer's brigade landed at Skoreshard, and marched into their post on the left of the line; all the divisions giving piquets to the rear, to prevent surprise from the country. Head-quarters established at Hellerup. Transports assembled at Skoreshard, where the cavalry commenced disembarking. Princesses of Denmark came out of the city on their route to Colding, and were received with the honours due to their rank by the brigade of guards, near the palace of Fredericksberg. The piquets of the left towards the town were attacked about noon: at the same time the enemy's gun-boats rowed out of the harbour, and cannonaded the left of the line with grape and round shot. The piquets drove in and pursued the enemy, and resumed their posts, part of the line having advanced to sustain them. His Majesty's gun-brigs and bombs having been towed as near the harbour as they could, opened a fire at a considerable distance upon the enemy's gun-boats, which, after a long cannonade, retired into the harbour.

18th. At day break, the gun-boats renewed the attack upon the gun-brigs, trusting to the superior weight of their guns, the latter having, during the night, exchanged their carronades for 18-pounders; the gun-boats retired, but advanced again with increased numbers. A brigade of 9-pounders from the park having been brought to the Mill, took them in flank, upon which they turned their fire to the lines, and, after cannonading for some time, were driven in, together with their field-pieces, which advanced upon the road.

Engineer tools, &c. &c. having been disembarked, a work was begun at the Mill, and considerable progress was made. The same day, the cavalry moved to their quarters at Charlottenberg, Jagersborg, and Vanloes, with piquets in the country, and a chain of posts, supported by the first battalion of the King's German Legion, from Lorgenfree and Kollekolle, under the direction of Brigadier-General V. D. Decken.

19th. The works carried on by parties of 600 men, relieved every four hours. The gun-boats attacked at day-break, but were driven off by the field-pieces, which were now protected. Some of the pipes were discovered which convey fresh water to the town from Emdrup. The frigates and gun-brigs having a favourable breeze, took their station near the entrance of the harbour, within reach of throwing shells into the town. Four 24-pounders were brought into the battery at the Mill. Great progress was made in the work at that place, and in a howitzer battery in the rear of it, with traverses and cover for the men. Brigadier General Decken surprised and took the post of Fredericks-work, commanded by a major, aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince, who capitulated, with 850 men and officers, with a foundry and depôt of cannon and powder. The King's household, with part of his Danish Majesty's wardrobe, plate, wine, and books, were suffered to come out of the town to follow his Majesty (who has withdrawn to Colding) passports having been requested. Some gentlemen residing in the district of Copenhagen, and in the bailwicks towards Elsineur, having offered their services to accept the office of magistrates and superintendants of police in their respective districts, under the commander of the forces, an order was made for that purpose, and sent to be printed and published, and a commission was given, in reference to a proclamation printed and published in German and Danish, on the day of disembarkation.

20th. Farther progress made in the works. More ordnance landed and mounted. A patrole on the left having reported, that a body of cavalry, with a corps of infantry in their rear, had been seen in front of Roeskilde, Colonel Reedon sent a squadron to reconnoitre them, which found them assembled near that place, and immediately charged and put them to flight, leaving 16 or 18 men killed, and taking 3 prisoners and 29 horses. The dragoons pursued the enemy to the gates of Roeskilde, where they were received by a heavy fire of infantry, and returned to their quarters. The admiral came to head-quarters in the morning, and returned to his ship

21st. Lord Rosslyn's corps disembarked in the north part of Keoge bay, with two batteries of artillery, sending round the remaining transports to Skoreshard. A strong patrole of cavalry and infantry was sent to cover his landing. Progress made in cutting off the water. Further arrangements made with gentlemen of the country. Passport granted to Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark and his preceptor. Notice given that no more passports can be granted; at the same time a recommendation urged to the commanding general, to consider the dreadful consequences of making a capital city of such extent stand a siege and bombardment like an ordinary fortress. Great advance made in perfecting the works already in progress, which cover our left. A trench pushed forward, and a new battery erected 300 yards in advance. Brigadier-General Maclarinne's brigade landed at Skoreshard. Great progress made in landing the battering train and stores for the siege. Fascines made for a new battery on the right. These works being completed will take the enemy's line of advanced posts in reverse, and will cover and secure the advance of the army to a new position.

(Signed) CATHCART.

General Return of Casualties from the landing of the Troops in the Island of Zealand, on the 16th, to the 21st of August, 1807.

Royal Artillery—One officer, one rank and file, two horses, killed; four horses, wounded.

1st Batt. 92d—One rank and file, killed.

2d Batt. 95th—One rank and file, wounded.

1st. Batt. 82d—One officer, killed; one officer, wounded.

1st Batt. 43d—One rank and file, wounded.

Total—Two officers, two rank and file, two horses, killed; one officer, one rank and file, four horses, wounded.

Names of Officers killed—Lieutenant Lyons, of the royal artillery, and Ensign Dixon, of the 1st batt. 82d.

Name of Officer wounded—Capt. Hastings, of the 1st. bptt. 82d.

[Here follows an edict, by the general in chief of the Danish army, Peyman, for the sequestration of British property.]

Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen,
MY LORD, *August* 21.

Being of opinion that the service on which his Majesty's forces at the island of Zealand are employed, renders it highly expedient that all neutral trade therewith should be for the present suspended, I have judged it my duty to issue an order (of which I have the honour to transmit your lordship a copy) declaring the said islands, and others contiguous thereto, together with the passage of the Great Belt, to be in a state of close blockade, and directing that all neutral vessels persisting to enter into the said islands and passage, after receiving due notice thereof, shall be detained, and sent to me at this anchorage, intending that such vessels shall not be allowed to pursue their respective voyages, until the circumstances of the island shall permit them to do so, consistently with the object of the present service,

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c, &c. &c.

[Here follows the admiral's order, to the purport just mentioned.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 5.

Copy of a Letter to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty, from James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, dated Prince of Wales, in the Sound, August 21.

SIR,

I beg you will inform the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that I yesterday morning quitted the anchorage off Elsineur, and in the evening arrived with the fleet and transports off Wibeck, a village about midway between that place and Copenhagen, where the army was this morning disembarked, without opposition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES GAMBIER.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 5.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Gambier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed on a particular Service, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board the Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, August 19.

SIR,

The hostile preparations of the Danish government being far advanced, I thought it proper to order the Defence and Comus to put to sea in pursuit of the Danish frigate, which, as I informed you in my letter of the 14th instant, had quitted Elsineur roads in the night, between the 12th and 13th.—I have now to request you will lay before the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter which I have received from Captain Ekins, of the Defence, and one from Captain Heywood to him, stating his having come up with and obtained possession of the said frigate.—When the inequality of force between the two ships is considered, with the trifling injury sustained by the Comus, it will appear unnecessary for me to make any comment on the bravery and skill which must have been displayed by Captain Heywood, his officers, and ship's company.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

Fredericksoarn—Twenty-six 12-pounders, on the main-deck; four 6-pounder, and six 12-pounder carronades, on the quarter-deck and forecastle; and 226 men.

Comus—Twenty-two 9-pounders on the

main-deck; eight 24-pounder carronades, and two 9-pounder carronades on the quarter-deck and forecastle; and 165 men.

Defence, Scaw Light-House, S. ½ E. 10 or 12 Miles, Saturday, One P.M. August 15, 1807.

SIR,

As the superior sailing of the Comus, in very light winds, has given Captain Heywood, his officers, and ship's company, an opportunity to distinguish themselves particularly, by a very gallant action with an enemy greatly exceeding their force, I can therefore only regret the late arrival of the Defence, for the means that might otherwise have been afforded me of preventing the bloodshed which has resulted from it, though happily on the part of the enemy only. The crew of the Danish frigate considerably outnumbering the Comus's, I have thought it my duty to receive 100 of them into this ship. Enclosed I transmit you Captain Heywood's letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES EKINS.

To Admiral Gambier, &c. &c.

His Majesty's Ship Comus, off

SIR, *Marstland, Aug. 15.*

I arrived within hail of the Danish frigate you gave me directions to chase and detain, at twelve o'clock last night, and repeatedly desired that she would submit to detention by this ship, but she refusing, and making all sail from us, I found it necessary to have recourse to arms; after having received a shot from her stern chase gun, we closed with her, and a smart action commenced, which continued about 45 minutes, when the two ships falling on board each other, the boarders, headed by Lieut. G. E. Watts, assisted by Lieut. Hood Knight, very gallantly boarded on her bow, and finally took possession of her.

All under my command conducted themselves in the bravest manner throughout the contest; and I feel happy to report only one person wounded. The loss of our opponent (which proved to be his Danish Majesty's frigate, Fredericks coarn, carrying 36 guns, 12-pounders, on her main deck, and 226 men) was much more considerable, being 12 killed, and 20 wounded, several mortally.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. HEYWOOD.

Captain Charles Ekins, Defence.

[This Gazette contains an order in council for the detention of all Danish ships, but with strict orders to take care of their cargoes. Likewise, of M. Aldeberg, his Swedish Majesty's envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary at this court, having delivered to the Right Honourable George Canning, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, a note, announcing the blockade of the rivers Peene and Oder, and all the ports of Swedish Pomerania, by the naval forces of his Swedish Majesty.]

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, SEPT. 8.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East Indies, has transmitted to this office a letter which he had received from Lieutenant William Warden, acting commander of his Majesty's sloop Rattlesnake, dated at Kedgeree, the 24th January, 1807, giving an account of the capture and subsequent destruction of a French brig privateer, les Deux Sœurs, of 16 guns and 130 men, while on shore, inside Cheduba, whither she had proceeded from the isle of France.

The Rear-Admiral expresses the highest approbation of Lieutenant Warden's persevering and judicious conduct in overcoming the local difficulties attending the destruction of the above vessel.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 11.

Extract from the Journal of Admiral Gambier, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, received at the Admiralty this Morning.

August 23. The battery on the left wing of the army (which is calculated to defend its advance from the annoyance of gun-boats) being completed, and mounted with thirteen 24-pounders, the construction of mortar batteries, under cover of the above, are in progress. The enemy observing these movements, appeared yesterday to be collecting their praams and gun-boats near the harbour's mouth, in preparation for a powerful attack on our works. Our advanced squadron continuing in their position for defending the operations on shore, were, about ten A. M. attacked by three praams, (carrying each 20 guns) and a considerable number of gun-boats, (said to be more than 30) in addition to the fire from the Crown Battery, floating batteries, and block-ships, which was continued for more than four hours.. The fire was returned with great spirit from the squadron, and some attempts were made to throw Mr. Congreve's rockets, but the distance was too great to produce much effect from them. About two P. M. the gun-brigs which were farthest advanced, not being able to make any impression against so vast a force, were ordered to retire, and the firing ceased. I am happy to find the squadron received no material injury. We have, however, to regret the loss of Lieut. John Woodford, of the Cruiser, with three men killed in the several vessels, and 13 wounded. On the part of the enemy, it is believed, that one gun-boat has been disabled or sunk, and one of the praams was

observed to be towed out of the action, disabled. The new battery at the Mill opened, and taking part in the engagement, did considerable execution. The ships and vessels undermentioned were engaged in this affair, and I have acquitted myself of a most pleasing duty, in conveying to the commanders, officers, and crews, of the sloops, bombs, gun-brigs, and boats, the warm sense of praise and approbation with which their bravery and energy, during so long and so heavy a contest, have inspired me.

Names of the Vessels forming the advanced Squadron, with an Account of the Killed and Wounded.

Thunderer, Zebra, Fury, Ætna, and Vesuvius, bombs; Cruiser, Kite, and Mutine, sloops; Hebe, armed ship; Fearless, Indignant, Urgent, Pincher, Tigress, Desperate, and Safeguard, gun-brigs; with three armed transports, and ten launches, fitted as mortar-boats.

Fearless—2 seamen, killed; Lieut. Williams (slightly), 1 seaman, and 4 marines, wounded.

Indignant—1 seaman, killed; 1 seaman, wounded.

Urgent—1 seaman and 1 marine, wounded.

Cruiser—Lieut. Woodford, killed.

Valiant's launch—3 seamen, wounded.

Africaine's boat—1 seaman, wounded.

Total—4 killed, and 13 wounded.

August 24. Having occasion to confer with Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, commanding the army, respecting the co-operation of the fleet, I went on shore to head-quarters for that purpose. I learnt, that the right wing of the army is advanced near to the town on the south-west, and are preparing mortar batteries to commence the bombardment of it. The enemy being obliged to withdraw their out-posts in that quarter, have set fire to the suburbs, to prevent them from affording cover to our troops. The vessels which were in action yesterday are getting their damages repaired. No attack has been made this day by the enemy's flotilla against our advanced squadron.

August 25. Yesterday and this day, the damage which several of the gun-brigs received in the action of the 23d, have been repaired, and the vessels are again ready for service.

N. B. The above journal was brought to England by the Earnest gun-brig, returning, according to her orders, to Yarmouth, after delivering the despatches with which she sailed for the admiral.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 12.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Russell, Commander in Chief of a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the North Sea, to the Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Majestic, off Heligoland, the 6th September, 1807, and received Last Night by Lieut. Ramsey, of the Carrier Cutter.

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I arrived at this island, and anchored close to the town, on the 4th instant, at half past two P. M. but did not, as I expected, find the Explosion, the Wanderer, or the Exertion, with which their lordships had intended to reinforce me.

Having found that Lord Falkland had, with his usual zeal and promptness, summoned the garrison on the 30th ultimo, and that his proposals were rejected by the governor, I was making my arrangements to storm him with the marines and seamen of the squadron if he did not instantly surrender, for at this time the value of the island to us is immense.

At six P. M. however, he sent out a flag of truce, desiring that an officer might be sent in the morning to treat on articles of capitulation; and I accordingly, at daylight, yesterday morning, despatched Lord Viscount Falkland, and Lieutenant D'Auvergne (first of this ship) on that service.

At two P. M. the deputation returned with the articles of capitulation, which I immediately ratified.

With a small expense, this island may be made a little Gibraltar, and a safe haven for small craft, even in the winter; it is a key to the rivers Ems, Weser, Jade, Elbe, and Eyder, the only asylum at present for our cruisers in these seas.

I have appointed Lieut. D'Auvergne as acting governor until their lordships' pleasure is known; and I beg leave to add, that from his perfect knowledge of both services, his zeal and loyalty, and a high sense of honour, I know no seaman more competent to the trust.

(Signed) T. Macnamara Russell.

Extract of another Letter from the Vice-Admiral, dated on the same day.

This morning, the Explosion, Wanderer, and Exertion, hove in sight round the north end of the island.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

EVACUATION OF SOUTH AMERICA BY THE BRITISH FORCES.

Though, from the great length of this gazette, we are compelled to abridge it, nothing material is omitted of the important events that it contains. Lieutenant-Colonel Bourke, deputy quarter-master-general, was the bearer of the despatch from Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, to the secretary of state, and Captain Prevost, of the navy, of those from Admiral Murray, to the Admiralty. They arrived in the Saracen sloop of war at Portsmouth on Friday, and reached town on Sa-

sunday. Brigadier-General Craufurd and Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Achmuty, came home in the Saracen.

On the 15th of June, General Whitelocke was joined, at Monte Video, by the corps under General Craufurd; they sailed immediately, and on the 28th, landed about 30 miles to the eastward of Buenos Ayres. After some fatiguing marches, the army reached Reduction, a village nine miles distant from Rio Chuelo, on the opposite bank of which the enemy had constructed a formidable line of defence. The general found it necessary to cross the river higher up, with a view to unite his forces in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres.

Major-General Leveson Gower, having crossed the river at another pass, fell in with a corps of the enemy's, which he gallantly attacked and defeated. The next day the army was united, and the town nearly invested.

In conformity to the arrangement made by General Whitelocke on the morning of the 5th of July, the 38th and 87th regiments approached the strong post of the Retiro and Plaza de Toros, and after a most vigorous and spirited attack, in which these regiments suffered much from grape shot and musketry, their gallant commander, General Sir Samuel Achmuty, possessed himself of the post, taking 32 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and 600 prisoners. The 5th regiment took possession of the church and convent of St. Catalina. The 36th and 88th regiments, under Brigadier-General Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musketry from the tops and windows of the houses; the doors of which were barricadoed in so strong a manner, as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected by deep ditches, in the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance, however, of this opposition, the 36th regiment, headed by the gallant general, reached its final destination; but the 88th being nearer to the forts and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by his fire, as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment, together with the 5th, retired upon Sir Samuel Achmuty's post at the Plaza de Toros; not, however, before Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne, and the grenadier company of the 36th regiment, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, by charging about 800 of the enemy, and taking and spiking two guns. The two six-pounders moving up the central streets, meeting with a very superior fire, the four troops of the carabiniers, led on by Lieutenant-Colonel Kingston, advanced to take the battery opposed to them; but this gallant officer being unfortunately wounded, as well as Captain Burrell, next in command, and the fire both from the battery and the houses proving very destructive, they retreated to a short distance, but continued to occupy a position in front of the enemy's principal defences, and considerably in advance of that which they had taken in the morning.

The left division of Gen. Craufurd's brigade, under Col. Pack, approached the great square, with the intention of possessing itself of the Jesuits' College, but from the very destructive nature of the enemy's fire, this was found impracticable; and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division throwing itself into a house, which was afterwards not found tenable, was shortly obliged to surrender, whilst the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, Col. Pack being wounded, retired upon the right division commanded by Brigadier-General Craufurd himself. General Craufurd learning the fate of his left division, thought it advisable to take possession of the convent of St. Domingo. But the enemy surrounded the convent on all sides, and attempting to take a three-pounder, which lay in the street, the lieutenant-colonel, with his company, and a few light infantry, under Major Trotter, charged them with great spirit. In an instant, the greater part of his company, and Major Trotter, were killed, but the gun was saved. The brigadier-general was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent; but the quantity of round shot, grape, and musketry to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the top of the building, and the enemy, to the number of 6000, bringing up cannon to force the wooden gates, the general, judging from the cessation of firing that those next him had not been successful, surrendered at four o'clock in the afternoon. "The result of this day's action," General Whitelocke says, "left me in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left, while I occupied an advanced position towards his centre; but these advantages had cost about 2,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The nature of the fire to which the troops were exposed was violent in the extreme. Grape shot at the corners of the streets, musketry, hand-grenades, bricks, and stones from the tops of all the houses; every householder, with his negroes, defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress; and it is not perhaps too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence.

"This was the situation of the army on the morning of the 6th instant, when General Liniers addressed a letter to me, offering to give up all his prisoners taken in the late affair, together with the 71st regiment, and others, taken with Brigadier-General Beresford, if I desisted from any further attack on the town, and withdrew his Majesty's

forces from the River Plata, intimating at the same time, from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this consideration, (which I knew to be founded in fact) and reflecting of how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to a treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of his Majesty."

General Whitelocke proceeds to speak in the highest terms of praise of the officers and troops under his command.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the Command of Lieut. General Whitelocke, between the 28th of June, the Day of the Landing at Ensinada, to the 4th of July, 1807, inclusive.

Light battalion—1 lieutenant wounded.
87th regiment—5 rank and file killed.
88th regiment—3 rank and file killed; lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.
95th regiment—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 10 rank and file, wounded.
Total—1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file, wounded.

Officers of the Light Battalion severely wounded.

87th regiment—Lieutenant Crowe.
88th regiment—Lieutenant Thompson.
95th regiment—Captain Elder and Lieutenants Noble and Coane.

(Signed) THOS. BRADFORD,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the Attack of the City of Buenos Ayres, the 5th of July, 1807.

Total—1 major, 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 staff, 17 serjeants, 4 drummers, 365 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 15 captains, 30 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 staff, 1 volunteer, 41 serjeants, 11 drummers, 540 rank and file, wounded; 2 staff, 1 quarter-master, 4 serjeants, 5 drummers, 196 rank and file, missing.

Names of officers killed—Light battalion: Major Trotter, of the 37th; Lieut. Hamilton, of ditto. 6th Dragoon Guards, Capt. Burrell. 9th Light Dragoons, veterinary surgeon Landers. 36th regiment, Captains Williamson and Johnson. 38th regiment, Lieutenant Fullon. 87th regiment, Captains Considine and Johnson; Lieutenant Barry: Quarter-master Buchanan. 88th regiment, Lieutenant Hall; Ensign M'Gregor; Assistant-Surgeon Ferguson. 95th reg. Captain Jenkinson.

Names of officers wounded—Lieut. Squarry, of the royal navy, slightly. Lieutenant Maconochie, of the royal navy, slightly. Lieutenant-Colonel Kingston, 6th Dragoon Guards, severely. Lieutenant Cowdall, 9th Light Dragoon Guards, slightly. Light Battalion:—Lieutenant-Colonel Pack, 71st regiment, slightly. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, 18th regiment, slightly. Lieut. Smith, 45th regiment, severely. Captain Greenwell, 45th regiment, severely. Lieutenant Cox, 87th regiment, slightly. Lieutenant Nickle, 88th regiment, ditto; Lieutenant Bury, ditto, slightly. Captain Brookman, 71st, dangerously. Lieutenant Adamson, do. severely. 5th regiment, Honourable Major King, slightly. 36th regiment, Captains Swain and Wingfield, severely; Vernon, slightly. Lieutenants Colton, White, and Whittel, severely; Challoner, slightly. 38th regiment, Ensign Wiltshire, and volunteer H. de Waal, severely. 45th regiment, Captain Payne and Lieutenant Moore, severely. 47th regiment, Lieutenant Rudedge, severely. 87th regiment, Major Miller, severely; Captain Rose, dangerously; Blake and Des Barres, slightly; Gordon, severely. Lieutenants Love, Hill, and Budd, slightly; O'Brien, severely; and Fitzgerald. Assistant-Surgeon Buxton, dangerously. 88th regiment, Major Ironmonger, slightly, Captains M'Pherson, Chisholm, Dunn, and Thompsons, slightly; Lieutenants Adair, Graydon, Whittle, and Butler, severely; Mackie and Gregg, and Adjutant Robertson, slightly. 95th regiment, Majors M'Leod and Travers, slightly; Captain O'Hare, severely; Lieutenants Cardoux, M'Lead, Scott, and Turner, severely; and M'Cullock, slightly.

Names of Officers Missing—36th regiment, Surgeon Boyce, Assistant-Surgeon Read.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—One major, 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 staff, 18 serjeants, 4 drummers, 279 rank and file—316.

Wounded—Three lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 16 captains, 33 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 staff, 1 volunteer, 43 serjeants, 11 drummers, 558 rank and file—674.

Missing—Two staff, 1 quarter-master, 4 serjeants, 5 drummers, 196 rank and file—208.

Total—316 killed, 674 wounded, 208 missing—1198.

The light company of the 71st regiment, attached to the light battalion, suffered severely, but no correct return of their loss has been received.—The prisoners have been all exchanged.

A DEFINITIVE TREATY *between the Generals in Chief of his Britannic Majesty, and of his Catholic Majesty.*

I. There shall be from this time a cessation of hostilities on both sides of the River Plata.

II. The troops of his Britannic Majesty shall retain, for the period of two months, the fortress and place of Monte Video, and as a neutral country there shall be consi-

dered, a line drawn from San Carlos on the west, to Pando on the east, and there shall not be, on any part of that line, hostilities committed on any side, the neutrality being understood only that the individuals of both nations may live freely under their respective laws, the Spanish subjects being judged by theirs, as the English by those of their nation.

III. There shall be on both sides a mutual restitution of prisoners, including not only those which have been taken since the arrival of the troops under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, but also all those his Britannic Majesty's subjects captured since the commencement of the war.

IV. That, for the promptest despatch of the vessels and troops of his Britannic Majesty, there shall be no impediment thrown in the way of the supplies of provisions which may be requested for Monte Video.

V. A period of ten days from this time is given for the re-embarkation of His Britannic Majesty's troops to pass to the north side of the River La Plata, with the arms that may actually be in their power, stores, and equipage, at the most convenient points which may be selected, and during this time provisions may be sold to them.

VI. That at the time of the delivery of the place and fortress of Monte Video, which shall take place at the end of the two months fixed in the second article, the delivery will be made in the terms it was found, and with the artillery it had when it was taken.

VII. Three officers of rank shall be delivered for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both parties, being well understood that his Britannic Majesty's officers, who have been on their parole, cannot serve against South America until their arrival in Europe.

Done at the fort of Buenos Ayres, the 7th day of July, 1807, signing two of one tenor.

JOHN WHITELOCKE, Lieut.-Gen. Com.
GEORGE MURRAY, Rear-Adm. Com.
SANTIAGO LINIERS.
CESAR BALBIANI.
BERNARDO VELASCOS.

[Here follows an extract of a despatch from Rear-Admiral Murray, dated June 30, 1807, giving a detail of ordinary naval transactions, of no moment whatever.]

A second despatch from Rear-Admiral Murray, dated July 8, chiefly recapitulates the contents of General Whitelocke's despatches, and the maritime circumstances connected therewith. The Admiral concludes by saying—

"Early in the morning of the 7th, the Staunch telegraphed to say, I was wanted on shore immediately; a flag of truce was still flying at our head-quarters. On my going on shore, the general shewed me the propoposals made by the Spanish general Liniers, (a copy of which I enclose) and observed, that he was of opinion, as well as were the other generals, that it could answer no good purpose to persist, and that one great object was attained, that of getting all the prisoners back that had been taken in South America this war; that the destroying of the town could not benefit us; and that he saw no prospect whatever of establishing ourselves in this country, as there was not a friend to the English in it; the inveteracy of every class of inhabitants being beyond belief, that the number of our prisoners the enemy had were in the power of an enraged mob; and that persisting on our part would make their situation truly distressing; the number of our killed and wounded, although not exactly ascertained, was said to be very great. Under these circumstances, and being persuaded that the people of this country did not wish to be under the British government, I signed the preliminaries, trusting that what I have done will meet their lordships' approbation."

The despatches of the admiral conclude with his general order, containing his thanks to, and approbation of, his brave comrades.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 16.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Admiral Gambier, and Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart, K.T. the Commanders of his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in the Baltic Sea.

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen Road, Sept. 7. 1807.

MY LORD,

My letter of the 5th instant, will inform your Lordship of the progress of the operations of his Majesty's forces against Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add, that previous to the hour intended for opening our batteries on that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out from the town, with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence * between the Danish general and Lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy; and your lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon by the inclosed copy of the articles. †

Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the citadel and the arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish navy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

To Viscount Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

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* Given in Lord Cathcart's despatch.
† Ibid.

Citadel of Copenhagen,
Sept. 8, 1807.

MY LORD,

It has fallen to my lot to have the great satisfaction of forwarding to your lordship the ratified capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the surrender of the Danish fleet and arsenal in this port, which are placed at his Majesty's disposal.

The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings, or irritate the nation, has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havoc and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it till after it was summoned, with the offer of the most advantageous terms, nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate; on the contrary, the firing which lasted three nights from his Majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on the second, and was only renewed on the third to its full vigour, on supposing from the quantity of shells thrown from the place that there was a determination to hold out.

On the evening of the 5th September, a letter was sent by the Danish general, to propose an armistice of twenty-four hours, for preparing an agreement on which articles of capitulation might be founded. The armistice was declined, as tending to unnecessary delay, and the works were continued, but the firing was countermanded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was sent to explain, that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet.

This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter on the 6th, Major-General Sir A. Wellesley, whom I had sent for, for this purpose, from his command in the country, where he had distinguished himself in a manner so honourable to himself and so advantageous to the public, was appointed, with Sir Home Popham, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, to prepare and sign articles of capitulation; and those officers having insisted on proceeding immediately to business, the capitulation was drawn up in the night between the 6th and 7th.

The ratification was exchanged in the course of the morning; and at four in the afternoon of the same day, Lieutenant-General Burrard proceeded to take possession.

The British grenadiers present, with detachments from all the other corps of cavalry and infantry, under the command of Colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment, with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel, while Major-General Spencer, having embarked his brigade at the Kalk Brandiere, landed in the Dock-yard, and took possession of each of the line of battle ships, and of all the arsenal; the Danish guards withdrawing when those of his Majesty were ready to replace them, and proper officers attending to deliver stores, as far as inventories could be made up.

The town being in a state of the greatest ferment and disorder, I most willingly acceded to the request that our troops should not be quartered in it, and that neither officers nor soldiers should enter it for some days; and having the command of possession from the citadel, whenever it might be necessary to use it, I had no objection to leaving the other gates in the hands of the troops of his Danish Majesty, together with the police of the place.

We have consented to the re-establishment of the post: but all arrivals and departures are to be at and from the citadel.

This work is in good condition, very strong, and well stored with ordnance and ammunition.

The amount of the garrison of the town is not easily ascertained. The regular troops were not numerous; but the number of batteries which fired at the same time, together with the floating defences, prove that there must have been a very great number of militia and burghers, with other irregular forces, and their ordnance was well served.

Considering the advanced position in which his Majesty's troops have been placed for the last fortnight, our loss (highly as I prize the value of every officer or soldier who has fallen or been wounded) has been comparatively small.

The zeal, spirit, and perseverance of every rank in the army have been truly characteristic of the British nation; and the King's German Legion are entitled to a full share in this commendation.

All the generals, and indeed each officer, has rendered himself conspicuous in proportion to his command and the opportunities which have occurred, and opportunities have occurred to all.

The staff have done themselves the greatest credit, and been of all the service that could be desired in their several departments.

Colonel D'Arcey, the chief engineer, and every engineer under him, have given the most unequivocal proofs of science and indefatigable industry; the works under their direction have gone on with fresh parties without ceasing.

General Bloomfield, and the officers and corps of royal artillery, have done great honour to themselves, and to that branch of his Majesty's service, of which their fire upon the gun-boats and the rapidity and success of the mortar practice, afford sufficient proofs; nor is the distribution of battering ordnance, and of so much ammunition at so many points in this extensive line, in so short a period, a small proof of the method and resources of that corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, with the 82d regiment under his command, held the post at the Windmill on the left, which for the

greater part of the time was the most exposed to the gun-boats and sorties of the enemy; and the unremitting attentions of that officer claim particular notice.

By the naval blockade the force opposed to us has been limited to the resources of this and of the adjacent islands, separated only by narrow ferries; and almost every wish of assistance has been anticipated, and every requisition of boats, guns, and stores has been most amply and effectually provided for with the greatest despatch and the most perfect cordiality; and every possible attention has been paid, and every accommodation given by every officer in that service, from Admiral Gambier downwards.

A battalion of seamen and marines, with three divisions of carpenters, were landed on the 5th, under Captain Watson, of his Majesty's ship Inflexible; and had the effort been made, which would have been resorted to in a few days, if the place had not capitulated, their services in the passage of the ditch would have been distinguished.

I send this despatch by Lieutenant Cathcart, who has become for some time my first aide-de-camp, who has seen every thing that has occurred here and at Stralsund, and will be able to give any further details that may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

List of killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed—4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file, and 8 horses.

Wounded—6 officers, 1 serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horses.

Missing—1 serjeant, 4 drummers, and 19 rank and file.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant Lyons, of the royal artillery; Ensign Robert Dixon, of the 82d foot; Lieutenant Rudoff, of the 1st regiment of light dragoons, King's German legion; Ensign Jennings, of the 23d foot, or royal Welch fuzileers.

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain Hastings, of the 82d foot; Lieutenant Suter, of ditto; Captain During, 1st battalion King's German legion: Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, in the shoulder and hand, slightly; Ensign Bilson.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION *for the Town and Citadel of Copenhagen, agreed upon between Major-General the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B. Sir Home Popham, Knt. of Malta, and Captain of the Fleet, and Lieutenant-Colonel George Murray, Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the British Forces, being thereto duly authorized by James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic Sea, and by Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Lord Cathcart, Knight of the Thistle, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces in Zealand and in the North of the Continent of Europe, on the one part; and by Major-Gen. Walterstorff, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, Chamberlain to the King, and Colonel of the North Zealand Regiment of Infantry, Rear-Admiral Lütken, and I. H. Kerchoff, Aide-de-Camp to his Danish Majesty, being duly authorized by his Excellency Major-General Peyman, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, and Commander in Chief of his Danish Majesty's Forces in the Island of Zealand, on the other part.*

Art. I. When the capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majesty are to be put in possession of the citadel.

Art. II. A guard of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the dock-yards.

Art. III. The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock-yards, and all the buildings and storehouses belonging thereto.

Art. IV. The store-ships and transports in the service of his Britannic Majesty are to be allowed, if necessary, to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this Island.

Art. V. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within six weeks from the date of this capitulation, or sooner if possible, the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall deliver up the citadel to the troops of his Danish Majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise, within the before mentioned time, or sooner if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

Art. VI. From the date of this capitulation, hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

Art. VII. No person whatsoever shall be molested, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war, and the naval stores before mentioned, belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be respected; and all civil and military officers, in the service of his Danish Majesty shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand; and every thing shall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

Art. VIII. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole shall be released from its effect.

Art. IX. Any English property that may

have been sequestered in consequence of the existing hostilities, shall be restored to the owners.

This capitulation shall be ratified by the respective commanders in chief, and the ratifications shall be exchanged before twelve o'clock at noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen, this 7th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifié par moi,
(Signée) PEYMAUN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 16.

Captain Collier, of his Majesty's ship the Surveillante, arrived at this Office this morning with a Despatch from Admiral Gambier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Baltic, addressed to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole, Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Prince of Wales, in Copenhagen Road, 7th September, 1807, of which the following is a Copy:—

SIR,

The communications which I have already had the honour to transmit to you, will have made the lords commissioners of the Admiralty acquainted with the proceedings of the fleet under my command down to the 2d instant; I have now to add, that the mortar batteries which had been erected by the army in the several positions they had taken round Copenhagen, together with the bomb-vessels, which were placed in convenient situations, began the bombardment in the morning of that day, with such power and effect, that in a short time the town was set on fire, and by the repeated discharges of our artillery, was kept in flames in different places till the evening of the 5th, when a considerable part of it being consumed, and the conflagration having arrived at a great height, threatening the speedy destruction of the whole city, the general commanding the garrison sent out a flag of truce desiring an armistice, to afford time to treat for a capitulation. After some correspondence had passed between the Danish general and Lord Cathcart and myself, certain articles were agreed upon, of which I have the honour to transmit you a copy. From these their lordships will perceive, that all the Danish ships and vessels of war, (of which I inclose a list) with the stores in the arsenal, were to be delivered up to such persons as should be appointed to receive them on the part of his Majesty. I accordingly appointed Sir Home Popham for this purpose, and having made the necessary arrangements for equipping them with the utmost despatch, I have committed the execution of this service to Vice-Admiral Stanhope, in whose ability and exertions I can place the fullest confidence.

I am happy on this occasion to express the warm sense I entertain of the cordial co-operation of the army, by whose exertions, with the favourable concurrence of circumstances, under Divine Providence, ever since we left England, our ultimate success has been more immediately obtained. I must also convey to their lordships, in terms of the highest approbation and praise, the conspicuous zeal and earnest endeavours of every officer and man under my command for the accomplishment of this service; and although the operations of the fleet have not been of a nature to afford me a general and brilliant occasion for adding fresh testimony to the numerous records of the bravery of British seamen and marines, yet the gallantry and energy displayed by the advanced squadron of sloops, bombs, gun-brigs, &c. which were employed under the command of Captain Puget to cover the operations of the left wing of the army from the Danish flotilla, ought not to be passed over in silence.

I have beheld with admiration the steady courage and arduous exertion with which on one occasion in particular they sustained for more than four hours a heavy and incessant cannonade with the Danish batteries, block-ships, prams, and gun-boats, in a situation where, from the shoalness of the water, it was impossible to bring any of the large ships to their support.

I feel it my duty to make a particular acknowledgment of the aid I have derived from Sir Home Popham, captain of the fleet, whose prompt resources and complete knowledge of his profession, especially of that branch which is connected with the operations of an army, qualify him in a particular manner for the arduous and various duties with which he has been charged.

I herewith inclose an account of the killed and wounded.

I beg leave to refer their lordships to Captain Collier, whom I have charged with this despatch, for any further particulars they may desire to know.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. GAMBIER.

An Account of killed and wounded on board the advanced Squadron, on the 23d of August, 1807.

Cruiser—Lieutenant Woodford, killed.

Fearless—Two seamen, killed; Lieutenant Williams (slightly), 1 seaman and 4 marines wounded.

Indignant—One seaman killed; 1 seamen wounded.

Urgent—One seaman and 1 marine wounded.

Valiant's launch—Three seamen wounded.

Africaine's boat—One seaman wounded.

Total, 4 killed, 13 wounded.

List of killed and wounded by the Explosion of the Charles Armed Transport, attached to

the advanced Squadron, on the 31st August, 1807.

Belonging to the Valiant—Two seamen killed; Lieutenant N. Rowe, Mr. Philip Tomlinson, master's mate (since dead of his wounds), and 12 seamen, wounded.

Belonging to the Transport—Mr. James Moyase, master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen wounded. J. GAMBIER.

A List of the Danish Ships and Vessels delivered up by the Capitulation of Copenhagen to his Majesty's Forces, September 7, 1807.

Christian the Seventh, of 96 guns—built in 1803.
Neptune, of 84 guns—built in 1789.
Waldemaar, of 84 guns—built in 1798.
Princess Sophia Frederica, of 74 guns—built in 1775.
Justice, of 74 guns—built in 1777.
Heir Apparent Frederick, of 74 guns—built in 1782.
Crown Prince Frederick, of 74 guns—built in 1784.
Fuen, of 74 guns—built in 1787.
Odin, of 74 guns—built in 1788.
Three Crowns, of 74 guns—built in 1789.
Skiold, of 74 guns—built in 1792.
Crown Princess Maria, of 74 guns—built in 1791.
Danemark, of 74 guns—built in 1794.
Norway, of 74 guns—built in 1800.
Princess Caroline, of 74 guns—built in 1805.
Detmarsken, of 64 guns—built in 1780.
Conqueror, of 64 guns—built in 1795.
Mars, of 64 guns—built in 1784.

FRIGATES.

Pearl, of 44 guns—built in 1804.
Housewife, of 44 guns—built in 1789.
Liberty, of 44 guns—built in 1793.
Iris, of 44 guns—built in 1795.
Rota, of 44 guns—built in 1801.
Venus, of 44 guns—built in 1805.
Nyade, of 36 guns—built in 1796.
Triton, of 28 guns—built in 1790.
Frederigstein, of 28 guns—built in 1800.
Little Belt, of 24 guns—built in 1801.
St. Thomas, of 22 guns—built in 1779.
Fylla, of 24 guns—built in 1802.
Elbe, of 20 guns—built in 1800.
Eyderen, of 20 guns—built in 1802.
Gluckstad, of 20 guns—built in 1804.

BRIGS.

Sarpe, of 18 guns—built in 1791.
Glommen, of 18 guns—built in 1791.
Ned Elven, of 18 guns—built in 1792.
Mercure of 18 guns—built in 1806.
Courier, of 14 guns—built in 1801.
Flying Fish—built in 1789.

GUN-BOATS.

Eleven with two guns in the bow.
Fourteen with one gun in the bow and one in the stern. J. GAMBIER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In our 151st page we gave the speech of Buonaparte to the Legislative Body at Paris. We have since seen the addresses of the Legislative Body, and of the Tribunate, to the Emperor, on the late important events; and the Exposition of the State of the Empire, which is officially published every year.

In the addresses, Buonaparte is termed, not the conqueror, but the pacificator, of Europe: *Paris* is no longer termed the capital of the French empire, but *the grand capital of the world*; and the throne which has been established there is said to be *the throne which governs all Europe.*

The Exposition is confined, in a great degree, to the detail of internal improvements, which are enumerated with great minuteness; roads have been repaired, canals cut, bridges erected, &c.; but it contains very few observations upon the subject of foreign politics. The following is the concluding paragraph:—

"France, among all the states of Europe, is the only one without paper-money. Its commerce, interrupted by unavoidable circumstances, preserves the hope of renovation in the seed that remains. The arms of France have been carried to the farthest extremities of Europe; its influence extended beyond the Bosphorus, and into the centre of the continent of Asia; the most complete order prevails in our interior; England alone remaining overwhelmed with the burden of the war, and the hatred of nations. These are the effects of one year, and the encouraging prospect of that which is to follow."

Government has received official intelligence, that France has declared an embargo on all Portuguese vessels; a measure which is certainly preparatory to a more active hostility.

It is stated in letters from Lisbon, that Buonaparte has made a demand upon Portugal of thirty millions of crusades, and ten sail of the line; and that the army assembled at Bayonne is intended to enforce compliance with these demands.

The new kingdom of Franconia is to consist of Anspach, Bareuth, Damberg, Nuremburgh, &c.

A proclamation has been issued at Hamburgh, prohibiting all English goods from being introduced into Holstein, unless they are on neutral account, and imported from neutral ports.

The King of Sweden has at length been obliged to surrender the fortress of Stralsund, by capitulation, the terms of which are said to be highly honourable. The Swedes marched out on the 23d, and the city and fortress were occupied by the French on the

same day. The former were conveyed to the island of Rugen. The surrender of Stralsund was hastened by the pressing importunities of the inhabitants, who almost hourly intreated his Swedish Majesty to surrender the place, in order to save it from the dreadful effects of a continued siege.

The French have also taken the Swedish islet of Danholm near Stralsund.

The Danish government published a proclamation at Copenhagen, directing all English property to be seized. A royal proclamation, dated the 19th of August, was issued at Glucksladt, and other places, to the same effect. Letters of marque were likewise issued for the capture of English vessels.

The government of Denmark also published a manifesto, calling upon those sovereigns, "whose objects and alliances have served England as a pretence for her injustice, to avenge her cause, and to compel England to make atonement for the act of violence she has committed."—The hypocrisy of the Danes in their manifestoes is most evident; they were on the point of concluding a treaty with France, and would have surrendered the Danish navy into its hands but for the timely appearance of our armament off Copenhagen.

A great French force is collecting in Hanover, probably with the intention of occupying Holstein; for the Moniteur says, "Denmark shall be supported both with men and money."

The Turkish fleet, of twelve sail of the line, was defeated on the 1st of July, by ten sail of the line of the Russians, near the isle of Lemnos. Of the Turkish ships, four were taken, three burnt, and two driven on shore.

The President of America has issued a proclamation, appointing the 26th of October for the meeting of Congress; assigning "great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of Congress," as the cause for convening this extraordinary session. The great and weighty matters alluded to in the proclamation, are well known to be the circumstances attending the late affair between the Leopard and the Chesapeak, and the maritime rights claimed and exercised by British cruisers.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE loss of the Ganges East Indiaman is unfortunately confirmed, by a letter received from her commander, Captain Harrington, addressed to the governor of St. Helena. The ship was lost on the 29th of May, off the Cape of Good Hope, in lat. 38. 22. S. and long. 19. 50. E. She had been for some time in a leaky state, and separated from the rest of the fleet on the 21st of May, in a gale of wind. The following morning the St. Vincent only was in sight, of whose commander (Captain Jones) Captain Harrington speaks in the warmest terms of praise for the assistance he rendered; as also the ship's company and crew, and a number of men of the 77th regiment, who were on board. Though the weather was very bad, the passengers and crew, amounting to 209 persons, were safely removed to the St. Vincent.

The passengers in the Ganges East Indiaman, on their arrival, made Captain Jones a present of 2000 guineas, for his spirited and judicious conduct, whereby their lives were saved.

Aug. 15. A young woman, servant to Mrs. Wood, a widow-lady at Cuckfield, in Sussex, complaining of head-ach and drowsiness; when her mistress advised her to take some baum-tea, and lie down. She accordingly went to bed, dropped into a profound sleep, and continued sleeping, though proper means were used by the faculty to arouse her, till Sunday the 23d (eight days); when she awoke, apparently from the sound of the church bells, which were then chiming, and occasioned her to remark, that her yesterday's indisposition had caused her to lie beyond her ordinary hour, as it was church-time. She got up without much assistance, but complained of excessive thirst, and appeared extremely weak. Mrs. Wood took all possible care of her, and she is now perfectly recovered. During the whole of this wonderful suspension of the faculties of the mind, the flush of health appeared on her cheeks; but their fulness diminished considerably after the third day, when her pulsation grew weaker, and her breathing could hardly be perceived. No sustenance could be administered to her, nor was she subject to any evacuation whatever.

26. A poor woman of Ipswich, the mother of two children, having a quantity of linen to wash, procured a poppy-head, the juice of which she gave to one of her children, a little girl about ten months old, to make her sleep, while she pursued her employment. On the husband's coming home, he enquired after his little favourite, and was much alarmed at her altered appearance; when, on taking the child in his arms, she fell into convulsion fits, and almost immediately expired.

27. On Sunday night, as Mrs. and Miss Neeve, of Pettistree, near Woodbridge, were riding in a one-horse chaise to Ash church, the horse, as is supposed, being stung by a wasp, kicked violently, and ran off to a considerable distance, when the ladies were thrown out. Mrs. Neeve escaped with being

severely bruised; but Miss N. was unfortunately thrown upon the tenter-hooks of a park paling; by which she was caught by the throat, and so dreadfully lacerated, that but very slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. This melancholy accident had so great an effect upon the minister (the Rev. S. Kilderbee) and the congregation assembled, that the service of the afternoon was declined.

Last week, a fine horse, the property of Mr. Elen, of Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, was stung to death by hornets. The animal was loose in a field, and, to shade himself from the heat of the sun, had retired under the branches of a tree, in which was a hornets' nest. It is supposed he had, from being teized by flies, disturbed their habitation, and that the whole swarm had attacked him at the same time.

31. The remains of the Duchess of Gloucester were removed from Brompton, and conveyed in grand funeral procession to Windsor, and there deposited in St. George's Chapel. The Duke of Gloucester attended as chief mourner.

SEPT. 4. This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the stack-yard of Mr. Henry Wool, of Water-side farm, Canvey island, Essex, occasioned, it is supposed, by lightning; when the produce of near 100 acres of corn, and about 100 loads of hay, with a barn and stable, were consumed.

5. A telegraph message announced the arrival of the homeward-bound East India fleet off Portsmouth, consisting of the following vessels, under convoy of the Antelope man of war.—

Lady Jane Dundas, Hugh Inglis, Bengal. Lord Castlereagh, Asia, Walthamstow, Alexander, Sovereign, Monarch, Harriet, Lord Nelson, Earl St. Vincent, and Huddart.

16. This morning, Lieut. Cathcart arrived at Lord Castlereagh's, and Captain Collyer, of the Surveillante, at the Admiralty, with Despatches from Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, announcing the important intelligence of the SURRENDER OF COPENHAGEN, on the 7th instant. As soon as the despatches were opened, official communications were made to the Lord Mayor, posted up at the Mansion House, and sent to Lloyd's. This event was afterwards more publicly announced by a discharge of the Park and Tower guns, and the publication of an Extraordinary Gazette, which appears in page 225. At the conclusion of which a Supplementary Extraordinary Gazette was promised to be published as soon as possible, to contain a detail of the transactions which led to the capitulation of Copenhagen. This second, or Supplementary Gazette, shall be given in our next; want of room obliging us, unwillingly, to postpone it. Eight pages *extra* have been given this month, in order to furnish our readers with the important Gazettes that have preceded it.

17. This day, Mr. Abraham Newland resigned the office of chief cashier of the Bank of England, after a service of 60 years. He will be succeeded by Mr. Hase, the second cashier. Mr. Newland has declined the offer of an annuity, but has agreed to accept a service of plate, value 1000 guineas.

Admiral Gambier, according to general report, is to be created a Baron, and Lord Cathcart a Viscount of the United Kingdom. Sir Arthur Wellesley is likewise to have some additional honour conferred upon him. Vice-Admiral Stanhope and Sir Home Popham are to be created Baronets.

By the present Militia act, the penalty for not serving, or providing a substitute is increased to twenty pounds; and such persons as claim exemption on account of their being members of Volunteer corps, will not be entitled to such exemption, unless they shall have actually served the full number of days required by the Volunteer act. By a clause in the act, it appears that previous to the ballot, which will probably take place in the course of a month, those members of corps who have not attended their full number of days must do so, or they will incur the penalty of thirty pounds.

Croydon and Rotherhithe Canal, which was begun about five years ago, is now nearly finished. It commences at the town of Croydon, passes over Peage common, crosses the road leading from London into Sydenham, close to that town, over which a bridge has been long since erected; and then runs along the east side of the common, Forest-hill, and Nunhead, until it crosses the Deptford-road, near the New-cross turnpike, on the London side.

Major-General Grant has announced the discovery of the longitude by a mathematical instrument, which shews the rate of a ship sailing *continually*, with the greatest accuracy. This instrument is connected with others, which point out the rate of the ship, her latitude and longitude, in direct or oblique sailing.

The library of the late Isaac Reed, Esq. will come to the hammer on Monday, Nov. the 2d.* This gentleman had been a judicious collector more than forty years; and a few days passed, in which he was free from illness, that did not witness, within that period, some curious addition of this kind to the literary history of his country. Of his ingenuity and sound judgment the world has received abundant proofs in his notes on the re-published old plays, which Dodsley had first collected; as well as in those on Shakspeare; and the useful occupation of his time will be further exemplified, not only by these notices in printed books, but also by the contents of a few manuscripts in the present collection.

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* See advertisement on the wrapper of the present month's magazine.

And while thus employed himself, he was, at the same time, never more happy than in encouraging the literary pursuits of others. To Mr. Reed no man ever applied in vain for the information which he could give; and no man retired from an interview of this nature without confessing himself, if not gratified by the immediate acquisition of the knowledge required, at least improved by the uncommon erudition of the critic, and delighted with the frank and friendly temper of the man. He was indeed a most friendly man; endeared to all who knew him by his unassuming manners, his instructive conversation, and his honest heart. He was stern, and justly stern, only when he detected in others the violation of truth, and observed sophistry assuming the place of argument.—With an independent spirit he displayed also a truly modest and retired disposition: surrounded with books, and content with a very moderate income, to him, as Prospero says,

"————" his library
"Was dukedom large enough."——

This collection, it may be added, consists without any intermixture, entirely of Mr. Reed's books; and is classed in a manner conformable to an opinion on this subject which he had often expressed. To specify the rarities in it, would be here unnecessary. They speak for themselves. And upon the whole it may be affirmed, that in *curious* English literature, a more interesting collection has not often been amassed, and will not easily perhaps be equalled.

BRITISH DECLARATION.

HIS Majesty owes to himself, and to Europe, a frank exposition of the motives which have dictated his late measures in the Baltic.

His Majesty has delayed this exposition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the court of Denmark which it was his Majesty's first wish and endeavour to obtain—for which he was ready to make great efforts, and great sacrifices; and of which he never lost sight, even in the moment of the most decisive hostility.

Deeply as the disappointment of this hope has been felt by his Majesty, he has the consolation of reflecting, that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different result. And while he laments the cruel necessity which has obliged him to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation with which it was his Majesty's most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance; his Majesty feels confident that, in the eyes of Europe, and of the world, the justification of his conduct will be found in the commanding and indispensable duty, paramount to all others amongst the obligations of a sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate security of his people.

His Majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present Ruler of France to occupy, with a military force, the territory of Holstein, for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the Continent; of inducing or compelling the court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the British commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of Great Britain, and of Ireland.

Confident as his Majesty was of the authenticity of the sources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by his recent occupation of the towns and territories of other neutral states, as by the preparations actually made for collecting a hostile force upon the frontiers of his Danish Majesty's continental dominions, his Majesty would yet willingly have forborne to act upon this intelligence, until the complete and practical disclosure of the plan had made manifest to all the world the absolute necessity of resisting it.

His Majesty did forbear, as long as there could be a doubt of the urgency of the danger, or a hope of an effectual counteraction to it, in the means, or in the dispositions of Denmark.

But his Majesty could not but recollect that, when, at the close of the former war, the court of Denmark engaged in a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, the apology offered by that court for so unjustifiable an abandonment of a neutrality which his Majesty had never ceased to respect, was founded on its avowed inability to resist the operation of external influence, and the threats of a formidable neighbouring power. His Majesty could not but compare the degree of influence, which at that time determined the decision of the court of Denmark, in violation of positive engagements, solemnly contracted but six months before, with the increased operation which France had now the means of giving to the same principle of intimidation, with kingdoms prostrate at her feet, and with the population of nations under her banners.

Nor was the danger less imminent than certain. Already the army destined for the invasion of Holstein was assembling on the violated territory of neutral Hamburgh: and Holstein once occupied, the island of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal.

It is true, a British force might have found its way into the Baltic, and checked, for a time, the movements of the Danish marine. But the season was approaching when that precaution would no longer have availed, and when his Majesty's fleet must have retired from that sea, and permitted France, in undisturbed security, to accumulate the means of offence against his Majesty's dominions.

Yet, even under these circumstances, in calling upon Denmark for the satisfaction and security which his Majesty was compelled to require, and in demanding the only pledge by which that security could be rendered effectual—the temporary possession of that fleet, which was the chief inducement to France for forcing Denmark into hostilities with Great Britain; his Majesty accompanied this demand with the offer of every condition which could tend to reconcile it to the interests and to the feelings of the court of Denmark.

It was for Denmark herself to state the terms and stipulations which she might require.

If Denmark was apprehensive that the surrender of her fleet would be resented by France as an act of connivance, his Majesty had prepared a force of such formidable magnitude as must have made concession justifiable, even in the estimation of France, by rendering resistance altogether unavailing.

If Denmark was really prepared to resist the demands of France, and to maintain her independence, his Majesty proffered his co-operation for her defence—naval, military, and pecuniary, aid, the guarantee of her European territories, and the security and extension of her colonial possessions.

That the sword has been drawn in the execution of a service indispensable to the safety of his Majesty's dominions, is matter of sincere and painful regret to his Majesty. That the state and circumstances of the world are such as to have required and justified the measures of self-preservation, to which his Majesty has found himself under the necessity of resorting, is a truth which his Majesty deeply deplores, but for which he is in no degree responsible.

His Majesty has long carried on a most unequal contest of scrupulous forbearance against unrelenting violence and oppression. But that forbearance has its bounds. When the design was openly avowed, and already but too far advanced towards its accomplishment, of subjecting the powers of Europe to one universal usurpation, and of combining them by terror, or by force, in a confederacy against the maritime rights and political existence of this kingdom, it became necessary for his Majesty to anticipate the success of a system, not more fatal to his interests than to those of the powers who were destined to be the instruments of its execution.

It was time that the effects of that dread which France has inspired into the nations of the world should be counteracted by an exertion of the power of Great Britain, called for by the exigency of the crisis, and proportioned to the magnitude of the danger.

Notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of the Danish government, it still remains for Denmark to determine, whether war shall continue between the two nations. His Majesty still proffers an amicable arrangement. He is anxious to sheath the sword, which he has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. He is ready to demonstrate to Denmark, and to the world, that having acted solely upon the sense of what was due to the security of his own dominions, he is not desirous, from any other motive, or for any object of advantage or aggrandisement, to carry measures of hostility beyond the limits of the necessity which has produced them.

Westminster, Sept. 25, 1807.

MARRIAGES.

MAJOR-General Murray, brother of Sir J. Pulteney, to the Hon. Miss Phipps, daughter of Lord Mulgrave.

W. Marsden, Esq. to the daughter of Charles Wilkins, Esq. of Wimpole street.

W. Tooke, Esq. of Gray's-inn, to the third daughter of the late S. Shaen, Esq. of Crix's, Essex.

The Earl of Abingdon, to Miss E. Gage, sister of Lord Gage.

Viscount Pollington, to Lady Anne York, eldest daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

G. Mathias, Es. of St. James's-place, to Miss Dennison, of Curzon-street.

N. C. Maw, Esq. of the Company's service, to the widow of Colonel Bland, late chief engineer at Bombay.

M. Mallet, formerly a general officer in the French service, to the Hon. Mrs. Hill, daughter of Viscount Molesworth.

J. Fleming, Esq. of the 16th foot, to Lady Leigh, of Baker-street.

R. Hovel, Esq. of Hermitage-street, to the relict of Henry Wigstead, Esq. of Kensington.

H. Reeve, M.D. of Norwich, to Miss Taylor, of that city.

W. Domville, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to the daughter of I. Solly, of Walthamstow.

J. W. Orchard, Esq. of Chepstow, to the sister of Capt. Pulling.

Robert Robins, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to the sister of S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P. for Preston.

Captain Barnett, assistant quarter-master-general at Canterbury, to the eldest daughter of the late J. Morrins, Esq. of the Archbishop's palace.

Lieutenant Sprot, of the Herring schooner, to the daughter of M. Kearney, Esq. of Edinburgh.

J. W. Tobin, Esq. to the daughter of T. Mullet, Esq. of Broad-street-buildings.

Nathan Drake, Esq. M. D. of Hadleigh, to Miss Rose, of Brettenham, Suffolk.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in his 83d year, Joseph Dover, Esq. of Dicklebur h, Suffolk.

At Hook Norton, Oxfordshire, in his 64th year, the Rev. W. Harris, twenty years a preacher in the Baptist persuasion.

At Kilkenny, George Shaw, Esq. uncle of Robert Shaw, Esq. M P. for the city of Dublin.

At Hearne Lees, in Kent, Mrs. Sarah Adley, in her 77 h year. Her death was caused by the prick of a pin; which, after producing the greatest agony for several days, terminated in a mortification.

In his 63d year, the Rev. Richard Wainman, rector of Boddington, Northamptonshire.

At sea, Captain Southward, of the ship Sumpton, of Wivenhaven.

Mrs. Peel, wife of Lawrence Peel, Esq. of Ardwick near Manchester.

At Binfield, General William Rowley, Colonel of a battalion of the 60th regiment, and youngest son of the late Sir William Rowley.

At Armadale, in Skye, Captain Duncan McDougall.

At Lethindy, in the Strathspey, Lewis Grant, Esq.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, in his 71st year, the Right Honourable Earl Deloraine. His lordship having left no male heir, the title becomes extinct.

In his 55th year, Aaron Harrell, Esq. of Brick-house, near Malden.

Mrs. Temple, wife of Thomas Temple, Esq. brewer, Kingston upon Hull.

At Weeton park, near Beverley, in his 70th year, John Hudson, Esq.

At Hull, aged 63, Mr. John Marshall, late of Cottingham. He has left the greatest part of his property, several hundred pounds, to the minster and churchwardens of St. Mary's in Hull, the parish of Sutton, Cottingham, and several adjoining villages, for the use of the poor, to be laid out in bread.

While travelling in the Northampton-stage coach, near Market-street, Hertfordshire, on his way to London, James Wilson, Esq. of Kendal, a magistrate for the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland.

In his 42d year, John Aburne Palmer, Esq. of Uppingham-place, Rutland.

At Brighton, aged 74, old Harry Batchelor. He was the driver of the first post-chaise ever used for hire in that town.

Suddenly, on his return from church, at Carlisle, Mr. M. Wilkinson, drawing and writing master.

Mr. Nash, attorney, at Abingdon, and one of the coroners of Berkshire.

On board the Ganges, Lieutenant Law, late of the 77th regiment, and son of the Rev. Dr. Law, archdeacon of Rochester.

At Lynn, aged 60, William Bagge, Esq merchant; and on the second day following, Mrs. B. his widow, aged 46.

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, aged about 100 years, Mr. R. Brighouse, leaving a widow to whom he had been married 70 years.

Mr. Hoyle, attorney, of Rotherham.

At Brighton, James Hawkins, Esq. surgeon, of Croydon.

At Peterburgh, aged 54, Mr. Thomas Fisher, brother to the Bishop of Exeter.

At Chumleigh, John Fewings, aged upwards of 90. This man was of the occupation of a tinker, but he presented a singular contrast to the dissolute life of this description of itinerants. He was never known to take a dram, nor was he ever seen in a state of intoxication; and until within a year or two previous to his decease, he followed his employment without the assistance of glasses. At this advanced period also he would walk five or six miles, with his tools on his back, to do a job, and return the same day.

8. At the Retreat, near Danbury, Essex, Thomas Michael Nowell, Esq.

11. Elizabeth Bickett, of Northumberland-street, Newcastle, aged 108. She enjoyed good health till within six months of her death.

12. At Derry hill Farm, King's County, Ireland, the Right Hon. Lady Rossmore.

18. At Gosport, Matthew Woodd, Esq.

19. At Brighton, Richard Johnson, Esq. of the civil service of the Honourable East India Company.

21. At Killester House, near Dublin, Sir William Gleadow Newcomen, Bart. principal of the oldest banking-houses in Ireland, and many years M. P. for the county of Longford.

23. At St. Alban's, in her 82d year, Mrs. Baskerfield, widow of the late alderman and father of that borough.

24. Maurice Mears, Esq. a magistrate for the county of Montgomeryshire.

25. At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Mrs. Beresford, wife of the archbishop of Tuam.

Mrs. Sealy, wife of Mr. John Sealy, of Lambeth, aged 54.

Mr. Reynal, of Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell, many years principal supervisor at the Stamp Office.

At Southfleet, Kent, in his 21st year, Peter Raghleigh, Esq. of Oriel College, Oxford.

26. Suddenly, while serving in his shop, Mr. Stinson, liquor-dealer, in Newgate-street.

27. At Camberwell, in his 72d year, Mr. Isaac Auber.

28. In her 59th year, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, lady of John Thomas, Esq. of Great Baddow, Essex. She was niece to Charlotte late Duchess Dowager of Athol.

At the South Parade, Queen's Elms, Brompton, J. Albert de Milne, Esq.

At Clapton, the lady of Edward Brocksopp, Esq. of Savoy-gardens.

29. At Winchester, in his 78th year, James Rivers, Esq. brother to the late Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, Bart. Prebendary of that cathedral.

At Denton, Norfolk, Samuel Blackwell Henley, Esq. formerly of St. Petersburg, merchant.

John Willett, Esq. of Pontefract.

30. In his 53d year, Mr. Bartholomew, Nelson, merchant, of Lynn.

Mr. James Nicholson, of York; supposed to be the best performer on the pipe and tabor in the kingdom.

31. At Bedfont, the wife of William Reed, Esq.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Langford, relict of John Langford, Esq. of Worcester.

In her 26th year, the Lady of Lord William Stuart, son of the Marquis of Bute. Her ladyship was daughter of the first Lord Hawarden, of Prior Park.

SEPT. 1. In his 84th year, Mr. John Duffin, fan-maker, in St. Martin's-le-grand. He had been 70 years resident in one house.

At Winchester, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Woodburn, vicar of Romsey, Hants.

2. The celebrated and facetious farmer Thomas Hagerty, of Moy, county Clare. He had completed his 107th year about a week before, and had then never known sickness, but retained all his faculties in great vigour.

3. In Gloucester-place, John Charles Fitzgerald, Esq. only son of John Fitzgerald, Esq.

Mrs. Thomas, of Cornhill.

4. At Portsea, Sir Robert Chalmers, Bart. commander of the Alexander lazaretto, at the Motherbank.

At an hotel in Dublin, Richard Dawson, Esq. M. P. for Monaghan. This gentleman was eldest son of the late Richard Dawson, Esq. of Ardee, better known as the celebrated *Dick Dawson*, who was murdered above 20 years ago, when walking in his demesne. He was the nephew and heir to the present Lord Viscount Cremorne, baron of Dartrey, and would, had he survived his lordship, have inherited a fortune of 20,000*l. per annum*, with the barony of Dartrey, which was conferred on him by his Majesty shortly after the death of his lordship's only son. He has left a widow, one son, and two daughters, to bewail his loss. Mrs. Dawson was the daughter of Colonel Graham.

5. At Bath, George Augustus Lumley Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough, in his 54th year. His lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his next brother, Richard Lumley, who took the name of Savile, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and who is married to Viscount Middleton's sister. Richard, the fourth earl, and father of the late, was deputy earl marshal of England, and married Barbara, sister of the late Sir George Savile, Bart. who left his fortune to his sister's second son; and should he become Earl of Scarborough, then the same to descend to the third son; and so on in order that the two estates should not unite with the title in one and the same person. The Savile estate, which is considerably larger than the Scarborough, has of course, under the will, been hitherto enjoyed by the second son, the Honourable R. Lumley Savile, now Earl of Scarborough, who, on coming to this title, must resign the larger estate, which he has hitherto possessed, and take the inferior one with the earldom. The Honourable and Reverend John, rector of Wintringham, who has several children, will now enjoy the Savile fortune.

Suddenly, at Teddington, in his 68th year, Thomas Whitehurst, Esq.

At Gilmore Park, Scotland, Lieutenant-Colonel John Pringle.

7. At Brighton, Robert Robson, Esq. of Clapham-Rise.

Of an apoplexy, at Hastings, the Reverend Richard Salway Booth.

8. At Brighton, aged 58, Peter Mackenzie, Esq. of Vere, in the island of Jamaica.

9. At Penrith, Douglas Grive, Esq. captain in the Loyal Leith Ward Volunteers.

At Blaue Ivor, near Caerfilly, in his 88th year, the Reverend Lewis James, upwards of 50 years pastor of a Baptist congregation at Cevan Hengoed.

10. At Clapham, Sir William Staines, Knight, alderman of Cripplegate ward, in the city of London.

At East Close, near Christ Church, Hants, aged 82, John Levett, Esq.

11. At Clanville, Hants, aged 72, the Reverend John Lockton.

At Effigham, Surrey, in his 30th year, George Moir, Esq. of Kingston Jamaica.

12. Edward Pryce, Esq. of Merton, Surrey, aged 65.

At Doncaster, aged 75, Dr. Miller, upwards of 50 years organist there, and well known as a composer of psalms and hymns.

13. The Reverend Wintred Wilson, of Colwick, Staffordshire.

Aged 67, Mr. Quartermaine, of St. Giles's, Oxford. He had been upwards of 40 years head-butler of St. John's College.

14. At his seat at Raynham, Norfolk, in his 84th year, the Most Noble George, Marquis Townshend, a field-marshall in the army, colonel of the 2d regiment of dragoon guard, governor of Jersey, and lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. He was a god-son of George I. served under George II. at the battle of Dettingen, and attended the person of William, Duke of Cumberland, at the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden, and Lafeldt. He was second in command at the memorable seige of Quebec, under General Wolfe, and was consequently the immediate successor of that renowned chief, in Canada. He also served a campaign in Portugal, and

commanded the British forces sent to the assistance of that country against Spain. He was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1767, and continued in that high office, to the great satisfaction of the Irish people, till 1772. His viceroyalty was distinguished by a total change in the parliamentary constitution of the sister kingdom. On his return to England, he was appointed to the Board of Ordnance, which situation he retained for ten years. He married first, in December, 1751, the Baroness de Ferrars, of Chartley, who died in 1770. His lordship's second marriage was in 1775, with Anne, daughter of Sir W. Montgomery: he had issue by both his marriages. In his private character he was lively, unaffected, and convivial. He possessed an acute mind, and enlivened his conversation with that original pleasantry, which is so very visible in the works of his pencil when he chose to display it. In the earlier part of his life, he frequently indulged its humours, and was an admirable caricaturist even at the time when Hogarth flourished. No one enjoyed life more than the Marquis Townshend. He suffered, indeed, some heavy afflictions; but he bore them with resignation; and closed a life, protracted beyond the common date of man, with the general respect and estimation of his country. By his first wife, he has left the Earl of Leicester, now Marquis of Townshend, Lord John Townshend, and Lady Elizabeth Lofius. By his second marriage the marquis has left six children; namely, Lady Anne Hudson, the Duchess of Leeds, two unmarried daughters, and two sons.

Of a consumption, at Bristol, Miss Newton, niece of the celebrated Chatterton.

16. John Thompson, Esq. of Chiswick, aged 63.

At Chichester, Mrs. Lane, wife of William Lane, Esq. of the Minerva office, Leadenhall-street. This lady, who to an excellent education, added a well informed and polished mind, has been, for several years, a promoter of literature; in manners she ingratiated herself with a circle of numerous acquaintance. Among her friends her social disposition and hospitality were proverbial; the family and servants loved her with a sincere affection, and she has left a disconsolate husband to mourn his irreparable loss.

At Huntingdon, E. L. Edwards, Esq. of Bothan, aged 35, late major of the royal Flintshire militia.

17. Suddenly, John Withers, Esq. of Pixton Hall, Sussex.

At Norton Fitzwarren, T. B. Tyndale, Esq. barrack-master at Taunton, and adjutant of the Langport volunteers.

18. Sudenly, Mr. Martin, of Deal, late partner with Burrows and Co. of Dover.

At Dartford, Mr. Henry Couchman, veterinary-surgeon.

At Linton, the Reverend E. Fisher, Rector of Duxford, St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire.

At Maidstone, in her 58th year, Mrs. Mackett. At the age of 23 she was considered the principal equestrian performer at Astley's, and was the first person who rode three horses in hand at one time, and jumped over a garter while the horses were in full speed. She married John Crisps, Esq. of Boose, who was fascinated on seeing her perform. After his decease she was alternately the sport of good and bad fortune; sometimes enjoying the splendour of affluence, at others suffering under the pressure of poverty; and at last died dependant on the kind offices of well disposed persons who knew her, and who did every thing in their power to tranquillize the last moments of her existence.

19. Suddenly, Mr. Comfort, master of the blue-coat-school, chapel-street, Westminster.

Suddenly, Mr. Collins, of Brewer's green, within a few yards of Mr. Comfort's residence.

Suddenly, in the act of lighting the candles at Lady Huntingdon's chapel, Bath, ——— Jones.

In his 75th year, Rear-Admiral John Robinson, of Beaufort-buildings.

20. In the Crescent, Bath, aged 82, Mrs. Maltby, mother to the lady of the Bishop of Lincoln.

21. At Lewes, aged 61, Francis Whitfield, Esq. banker.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Oct. 22, 1806. At Hydrabad, Mrs. Sydenham, wife of the British resident at that court.

April 10, 1807. At Port Jackson, New South Wales, aged 33, Mrs. Short, wife of Captain Joseph Short, of his Majesty's ship Buffalo.

June 19. At Montserrat, Mrs. Lockhart, wife of the Honourable James Potter Lockhart, of Dominica,

21. At Moscow, aged 30, John Meybohm, Esq. late banker there.

Aug. 1. The Right Honourable Ralph Payne, Baron Lavington, of Lavington in Ireland, K.B. Captain-General and Governor in chief of his Majesty's Leeward Islands, in the 69th year of his age. He was a nobleman much endeared in private life, and in his public capacity esteemed and revered. His family were originally from Devonshire; but soon after the civil wars, and immediately upon the issue of the fatal battle of Worcester, fled to the West Indies, where most of them since remained. At a very early age his lordship discovered those shining talents which elevated him in life. After making the tour of Europe, on the general election of members of parliament in 1768, his lordship became the representative for the borough of Shaftsbury, and served in the successive parliaments of 1774, and 1780, for Camelford and Plympton. In 1772 he

lordship received the honour of the order of the Bath, and died senior knight of the order. In 1774 he was appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Leeward Islands, and continued in that station until 1775, when his lordship returned to England, and was appointed clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, in which department he remained during the existence of it. In October 1795, his lordship was advanced to the peerage of the kingdom of Ireland, and created Baron Lavington; which title, in consequence of his lordship's dying without heirs, is now extinct. In 1795 his lordship was again elected a member of the British parliament for the borough of Woodstock; and in 1801 was again appointed captain-general of the Leeward Islands, and sworn a member of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—Lord Lavington married Mademoiselle Francoise Lambertine, Baroness de Kolbel, of a noble Saxon family, daughter of Frederick Maximilian Baron de Kolbel, a general in the imperial service.

SEPT. 2. At Paris, the celebrated poet, Le Brun, a member of the Institute.

MONTHLY STATE OF COMMERCE.

IT is with particular satisfaction we have to announce the safe arrival of thirteen East Indiamen, viz the Harriot, Monarch, Sovereign, and Alexander, from *Bengal*; Earl St. Vincent, from *Bombay, Anjengo*, and *Calicut*; Lord Nelson, from *Bengal* and *Tellicherry*; Lady Jane Dundas, Walthamstow, and Hugh Inglis, from *Bengal* and *Prince of Wales's Island*; and Huddart, from *Bombay*; Lord Castlereagh, Asia, and Bengal, from *Bengal, Fort St. George*, and *Columbo*. Whose cargoes, on account of *the united company of merchants of England, trading to the West Indies*, are as follows;

Bengal	Muslins	42,51- pieces	Saltpetre	47,016 lbs.	
———	Calicoes	157,894	Sugar	27,894	
———	Prohibited	68,7-9	Cochineal	7,800	
Madras	Bettellees	500	Opium	4,800	
———	Muslins	150	Pepper	1,618,10-	
———	Ditto handkerchiefs	100	Hemp	648	
———	Calicoes	90,890	Specimens of copper ore	316	
———	Prohibited	4-,734	Nutmegs	213,601	
Bombay	Calicoes	5,491	Cloves	90,8-3	
———	Prohibited	191,085	Cinnamon	304,567	
Raw silk		15-,350 lbs.	Mace	44,879	

Subscription Investment.

Bales.....316

Privilege Goods.

Indigo	chests	3,651	Bullock hides	No.	13
Cotton-wool	bales	1,581	Castor-oil, and green ginger	jars	36
Privilege goods	do.	53	Safflower	chests	30
Cotton	do.	1,071	Camphire	do.	39
Gum Tragacanth	chests	12	Ginger	do.	174
Gum Arabic	do.	396	Gum Anime	do.	30
Rhubarb	do.	30	Pepper	bags	600
Raw silk	bales	82	Galls nuts	do.	21

Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The company's sale is now going on, and prices favourable. At their late sale 6020 bags of sugar, sold from 21s. 6d. up to 64s. 0d per cwt. according to quality; 1252 bales hemp, sold from 33s. to 47s. per cwt. and 50,000 bags rough salt-petre sold from 50s. to 55s. 6d. per cwt.

The following ships from London to India were all well 22d March, in lat. 16. N. long. 27 W. The Castle, Eden, Cumberland, True Briton, Scaleby Castle, Nottingham, Britannia, Henry Addington, Cuthell, and the Admiral Gardner; as also was the Travers and Carmarthen on the 4th April, in lat. 34 39. long. 8 37.

The sale of West India produce at this time very dull indeed, nor can we expect it to be otherwise until the northern ports of Europe are open, as usual, to receive the very great surplus of our colonial imports. In this month there has not been even attempted a public sale of the principal commodities, say *sugar* and *rum*, however, of coffee some has been sold at very reduced prices. No doubt the business of allowing an extra bounty on West India produce exported, may, and we wish it sincerely, have the desired effect, it being now before parliament, and the sooner it is effected the better for the interest of the West India planters and the merchants concerned in this extensive branch of our commerce. In the present month the following West India produce has been sold by

public sale, viz. 1178 hogsheads, 173 casks, 1473 bags plantation coffee (per Messrs. Blache and Co. Kymer and Co. Tyers and Co. A. Samuda, W. Anderson, &c.) at from 90s. to 130s. per cwt. 1020 bags West India cotton, from 1s. 5d. $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1s. 8d. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. 100 bags cochineal, from 20s. to 27s. 9d. per lb. 100 bags pimento, from 9d. to 9d. $\frac{7}{8}$ per lb. 45 tons logwood, from 15l. to 15l. 10s. per ton; 45 tons canhwood, from 51l. 10s. to 52l. per ton, by Messrs. Kymer and Co.

The other public sales have been of very little consequence; we shall not, however, pass them over, as they may prove useful to some of our numerous friends., They are as follows, viz.

335 Westphalia hams, sold per G. Bryant at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$d. to 8d. per lb.
7000 Newfoundland seal skins per O. Gammon at 25l. to 25l 15s. per 100 skins.
29 tons Teneriff barrilla, per Poyser and Co. at 40s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt.
200 carboys of spirit turpentine per O. Gammon, at 76s. to 81s. per cwt.
200 barrels black rosin per ditto at 9s. 0d. to 9s. 9d. per cwt.
1819 barrels American flour, 600 half barrels ditto, } per ditto at 34s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt.
338 elephant's teeth, per Rymer and Co. at 20l. to 34l. 5s per cwt.
265 chests fine Turkey figs, per Coles and Co. at 44s. to 46s. 6d. per. cwt.

The article of West India cotton-wool continues in no demand, nor do we see any probability of a change, until the existing differences with the northern parts of Europe are so settled, as to re-establish the mercantile confidence which has so long existed between us. With respect to American produce, we have only to remark that little or no alteration has taken place in the prices, and that we hope and trust all misunderstanding between the two countries will be speedily adjusted. As to our domestic commerce, we may venture to say that the woollen manufactures of the north and west are in the most thriving and flourishing state; but we are concerned it is not in our power to say the same of the cotton manufactures of Manchester, entirely owing to the want of an export trade, as also to the large quantity of manufactured goods ready made up for South America, now lying on the hands of the merchants and manufacturers; who, from the late disasters which happened in that country, will not be able to export them thither. Our whale fisheries have proved uncommonly successful this year, as almost every ship came home full.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE, *London*, 20*th September*, 1807.

		£.						
American Pot-ash	per cwt.	2	14	0	to	3	8	0
Ditto Pearl		3	2	0		3	10	0
Barilla	H.	2	5	0		2	17	0
Brandy, Cogniac	H. gal.	1	0	0		1	2	0
Ditto Spanish	H.	0	18	6		0	19	6
Camphire, refined	L. lb.	0	4	8		0	4	10
Ditto unrefined	L. cwt.	16	0	0		20	5	0
Cochineal, garbled	L. lb.	1	0	0		1	8	6
Ditto East India		0	3	0		0	6	0
Coffee, fine	L. cwt.	6	0	0		6	10	0
Ditto ordinary	L.	4	5	0		5	0	0
Cotton-wool, Surinam	L. lb.	0	1	9		0	1	11
Ditto Jamaica	L.	0	1	4		0	1	5
Ditto Smyrna	L.	0	1	7		0	1	8
Ditto East India	L.	0	1	2		0	1	3
Currants, Zant	H. cwt.	4	0	0		4	5	0
Deals, Dantz.	piece	1	16	0		1	18	0
Ditto Petersburgh	H.	20	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Stockholm		20	0	0		0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	cwt.	31	10	0		36	0	0
Ditto Scrivell		20	0	0		26	0	0
Flax, Riga	ton	69	0	0		70	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh		72	0	0		73	0	0
Galls, Turkey	L. cwt.	5	5	0		6	15	0
Geneva, Hollands	gal.	1	1	0		1	1	6
Ditto English		0	8	3		0	12	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.	6	0	0		11	15	0
Ditto Sanorach	L.	6	5	0		8	0	0
Ditto Tragacanth	L.	19	0	0		20	10	0
Gum Seneca	cwt.	5	5	0		6	10	0
Hemp, Riga	L. ton	64	0	0		65	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh		63	0	0		64	0	0
Indigo, Caracca	lb.	0	11	3		0	12	9
Ditto East India		0	3	0		0	12	0
Iron, British, bars	L. ton	15	0	0		16	0	0
Ditto Swedish		25	0	0		26	0	0
Ditto Norway		24	0	0		25	0	0
Ditto Archangel		25	0	0		26	0	0
Lead in pigs	L. fod.	33	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red	L. ton	32	0	0		33	0	0
Ditto white	L.	50	0	0		51	0	0
Logwood Chips	L. ton	12	0	0	to	14	10	0
Madder, Dutch crop	cwt.	4	5	0		5	5	0
Mahogany	ft.	0	1	2		0	2	6
Oak plank, Dantz.	last	11	0	0		12	0	0
Ditto American		0	0	0		0	0	0
Oil, Lucca	25 gal. jar	16	0	0		16	10	0
Ditto Spermaceti	H. ton	74	0	0		76	0	0
Ditto Whale	L.	24	0	0		27	0	0
Ditto Florence	half chest	2	15	0		2	18	0
Pitch, Stockholm	cwt.	0	14	6		0	15	6
Quicksilver	H. lb.	0	3	9		0	4	0
Raisins, bloom	H. cwt.	3	15	0		6	0	0
Rice, Carolina		1	7	6		2	2	0
Ditto East India		0	0	0		0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	0	3	1		0	4	5
Ditto Leeward I.	L.	0	2	9		0	3	3
Saltpetre, East India	L. cwt.	2	12	0		2	13	0
Shellack	L.	5	0	0		10	5	0
Silk, Thrown, Italian	lb.	1	11	0		2	16	0
Silk, Raw Ditto	L.	1	4	0		1	11	6
Ditto China	L.	1	16	0		1	19	0
Ditto Beng.	L. novi	0	12	0		1	6	0
Ditto Organzine		1	10	0		1	18	0
Tallow, English	H. cwt.	3	2	0		0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white	H.	2	17	0		2	18	0
Ditto, yellow	H.	3	0	0		3	2	0
Tar, Stockholm	H. bar.	1	11	6		1	12	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	6	6	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl.	lb.	0	0	5		0	1	1
Ditto Virginia		0	0	4½		0	0	9½
Wax, Guinea	cwt.	7	0	0		10	10	0
Whale-fins	ton	45	0	0		95	0	0
Wine, Red Port	pipe	80	0	0		84	0	0
Ditto Lisbon		80	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Madeira		90	0	0		130	0	0
Ditto Vidonia		69	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Calcavella		84	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butt	80	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto Mountain	L.	69	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Claret	hogs.	80	0	0		94	0	0
Yarn, Mohair	L. lb.	0	4	2		0	8	0

N.B. H. *denotes an alteration higher, and* L. *lower in the price, since last publication*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.
Amsterdam	35.9	35.9	35.9
Ditto at Sight	35.1	35.1	35.1
Rotterdam, c. f.	11.4	11.4	11.4
Hamburgh	34.2	34.2	34.2
Altona	34.3	34.3	34.3
Paris	24.6	24.6	24.6
Ditto 2 us.	24.10	24.10	24.10
Bordeaux	24.10	24.10	24.10
Cadiz	38½	38½	38½
Madrid	38½	38½	39½

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.
Bilboa	38½	38½	38½
Leghorn	50½	50½	51
Naples	42	42	42
Genoa	45½	45½	45½
Venice, *N. C.*	52	52	52
Lisbon	64½	64½	64½
Oporto	64	64	64½
Dublin	10½	10½	10½
Cork	11½	11½	11½

Agio on the Bank of Holland, 5½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, coin and bars, per oz. 4l. 0s. | New Dollars, 5s. 5d. | Silver in Bars, standard, 5s. 6d.

PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE, *London 21st September*, 1807.

LONDON to
- The East Indies.....7 gs. per ct.
- Out and home.....12
- Jamaica..... 8 do. ret. 4l.
- Leeward Islands..... Ditto
- Musquito Shore.....10 ditto
- America (their ships)..... 4 ditto
- Ditto (British ships).....10 do. ret. 5l.
- Newfoundland..... 8 do. ret. 4l.
- Greenland (out and home)...10 ditto
- Southern Fishery (ditto).....20 ditto
- Mediterranean .....10 do. ret. 5l.
- Stockholm .....
- Gottenburgh ....
- Tonningen (neutrals)..... 2 ditto
- Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Newry, or Belfast.....2½ ditto
- Limerick or Galway ..... 4 do. ret. 2l.
- Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, &c... 2 ditto
- All parts of Scotland..... 2 ditto
- Hull or Gainsborough.....1½ ditto

JAMAICA to the
- American States .....15 gs. ret. 1l.

JAMAICA to
- Quebec or Montreal.....12 ditto
- Newfoundland .....12 ditto
- London, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, &c.....10 ditto

LEEWARD ISLANDS to
- Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c.....12 ditto
- American States.....10 ditto
- Cork, Waterford, or Dublin..10 ditto
- Bristol, Chester, or Liverpool 10 ditto

NEWFOUNDLAND to
- American States..... 5 ditto
- Jamaica and Leeward Islands 15 do. ret. 5l.
- Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exeter, &c..... 8 do. ret. 4l.
- Bristol, Liverpool, &c..... ditto
- Dublin, Cork, &c..... ..... ditto
- Portsmouth, London, &c..... ditto

QUEBEC to
- Great Britain or Ireland.....12 do. ret. 6l.

DENMARK or SWEDEN to
- Bengal and China..... no pr. fixed.
- Out and home ..... ditto

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

By THOMAS BLUNT, No. 22, Cornhill,

Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty,

At Nine o'Clock, A. M.

1807	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
Aug. 29	29.80	67	S	Rain
30	29.87	65	SW	Fair
31	30.09	60	NNW	Ditto
Sept. 1	30.24	61	NNW	Ditto
2	30.16	60	N	Ditto
3	30.02	61	SSW	Ditto
4	29.81	60	WSW	Ditto
5	29.70	62	SW	Ditto
6	29.68	61	W	Ditto
7	29.71	57	NW	Ditto
8	29.98	55	NW	Ditto
9	29.50	56	SE	Rain
10	29.85	54	NNE	Fair
11	30.11	53	W	Ditto
12	29.82	54	NW	Ditto
13	29.91	51	NW	Ditto

1807	*Barom*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*	*Obser.*
Sept. 14	30.00	48	W	Fair
15	30.00	51	N	Ditto
16	30.00	49	W	Ditto
17	29.93	50	NW	Ditto
18	29.91	48	NE	Ditto
19	29.93	49	N	Ditto
20	29.91	50	SW	Ditto
21	29.77	48	SW	Rain
22	29.73	58	SW	Ditto
23	29.59	61	SW	Shower
24	29.50	60	W	Fair
25	29.36	61	S	Ditto
26	29.51	60	W	Ditto
27	29.56	64	SW	Ditto
28	29.63	61	NW	Ditto

J. GOLD, PRINTER, SHOE-LANE.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1807.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Consols	3 per Ct. Reduc	3 per Ct. def.	3 per Ct. 1808	4 per Ct. Consols	Navy 5 per Cts	New 5 per Cts	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omn	Irish Omn	Imp. 3 per Cts	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 per Cts	Irish Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	State Lot. Tickets.
Aug. 25	233½	62¼ a ½	63⅛			81½	96⅛		18 1-16		par			7 11-16					1s pr.	
26	233	62¼ a ⅜	63⅛			81½	96¼		18 1-16		¼ dis.		62¼					par	1s pr.	
27	234	62⅛ a ½	63⅛			81½	96⅛		18 1-16		par		61⅞	7 11-16			177	par	1s pr.	20l 19s
28	232½	62⅜ a ¼	63½			81	96		18⅛		¼		62¾					par	2s pr.	20l 19s
29	233	62⅛ a ¼	63			81⅛	96¼		18⅛		¼		62½	7⅝				par	1s pr.	20l 19s
30		62⅛ a	63 ¼			81½	96¼		18⅛		¼							par	1s pr.	20l 19s
Sept. 1	234¼	62½ a ⅝	63¼			81¼	96¼		18 1-16		¼							par	1s pr.	20l 19s
2	holiday																			
3	234	62½ a ⅝					96⅛		18 1-16		par			7 11-16	94¼			par	par	20l 19s
4	234	62½ a ¾					96⅞		18 1-16		¼		62⅓						par	20l 19s
5		62 a ¾					96⅝		18⅛					7 11-16			177	par	par	20l 19s
7		61¾ a ⅔					97				½								par	20l 19s
8		62 a ¾					96⅞				¼			7 11-16			176	1s dis.	par	20l 19s
9		62½ a					96¾				¼		62½					par	par	20l 19s
10		62½ a					97⅛				¼			7 11-16				par	par	20l 19s
11		62½ a ⅝					96				¼		62½					par	par	20l 19s
14		62⅛ a ½					96½				¼			7 11-16				1s dis.	par	20l 19s
14		62¼ a					96⅝				¼ dis.		62½	7 11 16			175		par	20l 19s
15		62⅛ a ½					96⅝				par			7 11-16				1s dis.	par	20l 19s
16		62⅜ a ¼					96¼				¼							par	1s pr.	20l 19s
17		62⅜ a ¼					96⅜				¼			7 11-16			175½	par	1s pr.	20l 19s
18		62 a ½					96⅝				¼ dis.		62⅓						1s pr.	20l 19s
19		62¼ a ⅜					96¼				¼ dis.			7 11-16				par	3s pr.	20l 19s
21	holiday																			
22	holiday																			
23		62⅛ a ⅜					96¼						62¼	7 11 16				par	1s pr.	20l 19s
24		62½ a ¾					96½				par		62½	7 11-16			174	par	par	20l 19s
25		62⅜ a ¼		61½			96½						62⅓	7 11-16				par	par	20l 19s

EDWARD FORTUNE, Broker, *No.* 13, Cornhill.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.